The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 14, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 19

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Greatest Event In the Store's History

—Reconstruction and shelf emptying sale. Every article or yard of goods a low price will force the sale of is being sold, to make way for new goods—being done absolutely just like we were selling out to quit business—surplus stocks of choice goods in each of the 56 departments with reduced prices on that will surprise you and that make this sale more important than anything that ever happened here.

Fine 35 cent Novelty Madras 15c—25 cent Madras 12½c.

15 cent choice lace striped ginghams 7½c.

Large lot fine white goods sacrificed 10c.

Neat, useful 10 cent wash goods 3½c—and so on—prices that MEAN BUSINESS.

Not only wash goods to go, but Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Suits and Skirts, Shirt Waists—all over the store price power is being used such as it will pay you to investigate like nothing ever did here before.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

A Tale of July.

As the good housewife sees that her home is thoroughly renovated in the Spring, so we, acting on the same admirable policy, have a general house-cleaning twice a year—July and January.

Our July house-cleaning has already begun We are now saying good-bye to all Spring and Summer Goods, and we are not shedding any tears over their quick departure.

We can only give you a mere hint as to what a cleaning up at Horne's means.

The daintiest of foreign Wash Fabrics—25c French Percale 30c Irish Dimities, 30c French Organdies, etc., Are Selling at 15c a yard.

$1.75 and $2.00 Fancy Colored Silks, such as multi-colored Striped Taffetas, Pin Check Poplins, etc., Are Selling at $1.00 a yard.

$1.50 Etamines, these are colored dress goods you know, Are Marked at 50c a yard.

$1.25 and $1.50 Novelty Dress Goods Are Marked at 50c a yard.

20c and 25c White Dotted Swisses and Lace Striped Organdies, India Linons and so on, Are Marked at 10c a yard.

In ordering these goods by mail, you had better rely on our judgment, or rather on our word, that they are the very best of goods, and not ask for samples. Not that we don't want to send you samples, but during the intervening time between your getting a return from us and posting your order the lines may have been closed. Write us at once.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOOLISH SPAIN.

To Fight Until She Obtains "Honorable Peace."

MADE PUBLIC IN PARIS.

Dispatch From Madrid Communicated to Press by Spanish Embassy.

SPAIN MUST MAKE OVERTURES.

Declared In Washington That the First Proposal Must Come From the Spanish Government, Either Directly or Indirectly—No Offer Made by This Country — The Alleged Terms Proposed, Emanating From Madrid, Believed to Be a Feeler.

PARIS, July 13.—The officials of the Spanish embassy here communicated to the press last evening a dispatch from Madrid, declaring it came from an authoritative source. It set forth in substance that although Spain was "only fighting in order to maintain her right to repel unjust aggression," she will continue the struggle "until she obtains an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices may be necessary to attain this end."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have yet been made to our government for peace, it may bear repetition once more in view of the express denial given at the state department to so much of the stories emanating from European sources as seek to create the impression that the United States government or any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is as it has been: The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain, directly or indirectly.

The dispatch from Madrid detailing the series of alleged peace conditions was looked upon as a "feeler." It is said that no such proposition has gone from the government. The alleged terms—Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, $240,000,000 war indemnity and retention of the Philippines until the indemnity is paid—are in general line with the conjecture afloat here for some time, but officials never have given this conjecture any endorsement, and if the Madrid dispatch is put forward as a "feeler" it has not proved successful in inducing the authorities to disclose their position on these terms as a whole or separately.

The Spanish cabinet crisis is looked upon by officials here as likely to bring about a direct issue on whether Spain will sue for peace or continue the war to the bitter end. The retiring premier, Sagasta, has been for war. Now that he retires the queen regent must take choice between a premier and cabinet more radical than Sagasta for war or else a peace cabinet.

If for peace the negotiations are expected to take form very soon. If for war then the peace conjecture will be summarily disposed of and at the same time there will be assurance of stubborn Spanish resistance.

The departure of the French ambassador Monday evening takes out of town for the present every diplomatic chief likely to be interested in any foreign movement connected with the war.

PREVENTED BY BLANCO.

It Is Believed He Keeps Toral From Surrendering—He Rebuked Cervera.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day yesterday that the flag of truce sent in the Spanish lines at Santiago at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon was still flying, and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be very broad in view of the injunction the president laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender.

General Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuses heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander Cervera for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case.

It is not generally known that in response to the manly and pathetic report by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case.

Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless, confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town.

Spanish Prisoners Seemed Comfortable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 13.—The Spanish captives who were landed on Seavey's island have made themselves at home and most of them spent yesterday in playing cards and other favorite games. The men have good appetites and have apparently become contented. The food being supplied them is of the best quality.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy; brisk easterly winds.

FEARFUL BOMBARDMENT.

Preceding the Truce Shells Fell Into the City—Shafter Again Demands Surrender.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 11, via Port Antonio, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13.—When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice our men were in a much better position. Batteries were well placed The only road by which General Toral could escape was commanded. Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squad of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began. A shot from the Grimes battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left, and the right center the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly, but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from 5 o'clock to 6:30, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish intrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to the blockhouse.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town, engaged by Capron's battery, fired only a few shots, but the battery on the right fired spiritedly until a guncotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting the gun.

It was the last shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers. Two men in General Kent's division were killed by a shell and several were wounded. Sergeant Jefferson and Private St. Clair of Troop B, Ninth cavalry, are among the wounded.

A Spanish deserter came to our lines this afternoon for food. He said:

"The Spaniards are as good figters as the Americans, and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

General Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire: Major Sharp, Major Phil Reade, Captain McAlexander, Lieutenant Cartwright, Lieutenant Johnson and Volunteer Aide-de-Camp Monroe, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

SIBONEY, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13.—The fleet lying off Aguadors, three miles east of Morro castle, began the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon and continued it this morning. Notwithstanding the fact that our ships had to fire at an extreme elevation, and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell into the city and set fire to it in four places.

One shell struck St. Michael's church, in which a quantity of powder and ammumtion was stored, and blew it to pieces.

At about noon today General Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the general sent General Wheeler into the Spanish lines, under a flag of truce, with a message to General Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it at will, that the American troops had the city practically surrounded and that there were 18,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees starving to death at El Caney and also pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them. General Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city and coupled this demand with the statement that unless General Toral acceded the assault upon the city, both by land and sea force, would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from General Toral, and then he sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid government and that he would send his final answer as soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon, and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment. No other answer had been received from General Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening.

Prayer Meeting For Soldiers.

CAMP NONMAN M. SMITH, Alliance, O., July 13.—Company F put in most of yesterday in drilling and in studying tactics. Yesterday afternoon the non-commissioned officers attended a school. The Christian Endeavor of this city, assisted by the choir of the Presbyterian church, held a prayer meeting and song service at the camp last evening.

Funeral of Editor Porter.

COLUMBUS, July 13.—The funeral of Captain, Stephen B. Porter, late editor of the Evening Dispatch, occured yesterday afternoon at the Eastwood Congregational church, services being conducted by Rev. J. C. Jackson, Jr., D. D. There was an immense concourse of people present. There were floral designs in great profusion with numerous remembrances from Steubenville, the former home of the deceased. Interment was made in Greenlawn cemetery.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—The opening session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of Ohio, which began here yesterday, was devoted chiefly to addresses of welcome, the appointment of various committees and other preliminary matters. Pontificial high mass was celebrated in St. John's cathedral, Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstman officiating.

Suicide Due to Intoxication.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 13.—Attorney John B. Laidley of this city committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself at the city jail, where he had been committed while intoxicated.

TWO EXPLOSIONS

Two Buildings of Powder Plant Blown Up.

ELEVEN MEN WERE KILLED.

About Twenty Others Were Injured at Pompton, N. J.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS UNKNOWN.

One Theory Is That a Gravel Got Mixed With Powder and While Going Through Machinery, Some Way Threw a Spark, From Coming In Contact With a Metal Surface, and Ignited an Explosive—Some Bodies Horribly Mutilated—Some Talk of a Spanish Spy.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Two explosions, which killed 11 men, wounded about 20 others and wrecked 2 buildings, occurred at the plant of the Laflin-Rand powder works at Pompton, N. J., yesterday morning. The first explosion was in the house where gun cotton was being made, and the second, presumably superinduced by concussion, was in the dryinghouse close by. Three men were in the mixingroom when the explosion occurred and they were blown to atoms.

Chief Engineer Craig, who was in the engine room, had his head crushed to a jelly in the wreckage of the boilerhouse, the side of which was blown out. John Phillipps was standing near a tree some distance from the mixing house. His head was blown from his body and was picked up 80 feet away. His body was frightfully torn by the force of the explosion and his clothes were whipped from his body.

The foreman of the drying room was also blown to pieces, and a number of Italians, who were digging a trench in the rear of the building, were killed.

The most seriously injured was William H. Emmons, a private of Company I, Third New Jersey volunteers. He was horribly torn by flying splinters. On one side of his head the scalp was torn away and from the other his ear was severed. Splinters were driven into his body and legs and it is not likely that he will recover.

Charles Luker of Butler was also probably fatally injured.

Five companies of the Third New Jersey volunteers have been stationed at the plant since the war with Spain began, and they were ordered under arms and went to the scene of the explosion at double quick time.

Almost immediately after the explosion the anxious relatives of the men working at the mill congregated near the scene. The soldiers were compelled to fix bayonets to hold the crowd back.

The Laflin-Rand company has been engaged in the manufacture of brown powder, nitroglycerin, guncotton and smokeless powder under contract to the government. After the explosion there was some talk of a Spanish spy being implicated in the attempt to destroy the powder mill, but the theory of the men connected with the work is that a grain of gravel got into some powder, which was in process of handling in the mixing room, and that as it went through the machinery the foreign substance came in contact with a metal surface and threw out a spark which ignited the explosive.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

A Ticket Nominated on Which Is One Populist.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 13.—The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: State treasurer, William F. Dunlop, Jacksonville; state superintendent of public instruction, Perry O. Stiver of Freeport; trustees of the University of Illinois, Jacob E. Seiler o Mt. Carmel, Napoleon B. Morrison of Oden and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago.

The incident of the convention proceedings was a bitter fight over the appointment on the state central committee of two men prominent as gold Democrats in 1896—Ben T. Cable of Rock Island and Roger T. Sullivan of the Fifth congressional district. The choice was finally ratified, it having been announced that they would hereafter support the Chicago platform.

Former Governor Altgeld addressed the convention at length,

The ticket was put through without opposition. For university trustee Jacob E. Seiler of Mt. Carmel was named by the Populists in the fusion arrangement.

The platform endorses the free silver and tariff planks of the Chicago platform; favors an income tax amendment to the constitution; demands legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs of injunction, and the adoption of national and state anti-trust legislation.

The platform continues:

"We reaffirm the Monroe doctrine and again pledge ourselves to abide by the advice of Washington, to keep ourselves free from entangling alliances with foreign nations.

"We recognize William Jennings Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles."

The war with Spain is endorsed.

A Steamer Captured.

KEY WEST, July 13.—The sloop Wary, flying the British flag, was brought in here yesterday as a prize of war. She was captured about 110 miles from Santiago de Cuba while bound from Jamaica to Santa Cruz with a cargo of provisions. It is thought her British registry is a subterfuge to enable her to land supplies in Cuba for the starving Spaniards.

Schley's Native Town Celebrated.

FREDERICK, Md., July 13.—An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and his brilliant victory at Santiago was held in this city last night.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 13.—There were two distinct opinions in the market today, and consequently there was quite a range in prices Sugar was weak, followed by tobacco. The outlook tonight is for a good advance.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	134	134½	132½	133⅛
American Tobacco	119⅜	120	118⅜	119⅞
Atchison (Pfd.)	35½	35⅝	34⅛	34⅛
C. B. & Q.	106⅛	106⅝	105	105⅝
Chicago Gas	99⅞	99⅞	98⅛	98⅛
Jersey Central	90¼	90¼	89	89¾
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	53⅞	52⅛	52⅝
Manhattan	107⅝	108	106⅛	106⅛
Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅞	35	35⅝
Rock Island	96¾	97	95⅞	96¼
St. Paul	99¾	99⅞	98⅝	99
Western Union	93	93⅛	92	92¼

CHICAGO, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active $3.75 @ $4.15, cattle steady, beeves $4.15@$5.35.

CHICAGO, July 13.—There was little interest manifested in the wheat pit today and the market sagged in the first hour. Liverpool was one-half penny lower and news scarce. Conservative traders think wheat a good purchase on the break. Puts and calls 66½, 68.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat.				
July	75¼	76⅜	74	74
Sept	68¼	68½	67⅛	67⅛
Dec	68⅛	68⅜	67¼	67¼
Corn.				
July	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31¼
Sept	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Oats.				
July	22¾	23½	22⅝	22⅝
Sept.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅛
Pork.				975
July				
Sept	10 17	10 17	9 87	990
Lard				5 50
July				
Sept	5 67	5 70	5 60	5 60

TOLEDO, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 77.

DALTON, July 14.—Wheat, 70-75

BEACH CITY, July 14 —Wheat, 70-75.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	75
Wheat (new)	70-75
Rye, per bushel	42-45
Oats	28-30
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 60
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 00
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12-18
Eggs, per dozen	11
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	6
Shoulders per lb	5-5½
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	35
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	30
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6

PITTSBURG, July 12.

WHEAT—No 2 red, 75@76c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41@41½c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 37½@38c; high mixed, shelled, 36@.7c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32@32½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 30¾@31¼c; extra No. 3 white, 30@30½c, light mixed, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 2, $6.50@7.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $5.50@6.00, packing, $6.00@6.50, No. 1 feeding prairie, $6.50@7.00; wagon hay, $10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, $1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, 45@55c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound, spring chickens, 18@20c, ducks, 11@12c, turkeys, 14@15c, geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER — Elgin prints, 19@19½c, extra creamery, 18@18½c, Ohio fancy creamery, 15@15½c, country roll, 11@12c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@9c, new Ohios, 8@8¼c; do skims, 7@7¼c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 9@10c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c, block, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12c, candled, 12½@13c.

PITTSBURG, July 12.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 40 loads, receipts today light; market steady, prices 10c higher, especially on good medium weights. We quote. Extra, $4.85@4.95, prime, $4.70@4.80; good, $4.65@4.75; tidy, $4.50@4.65, fair, $4.25@4.40; common, $3.80@4.00, fat oxen, $2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.00, good fresh cows, $35.00@45.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, $20.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts were fair on Monday; market ruled about 5c lower than close of previous week, supply today 4 cars; market about steady. Sales on best grades, $3.95@4.00, common to fair Yorkers, $3.85@3.90, pigs, as to quality, $3.70@4.00; roughs, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday, 15 loads; market strong; prices 5c higher on sheep and 25c higher on spring lambs. The supply today was light. We quote: Choice, $4.60@4.65, good, $4.50@4.55; fair, $4.20@4.40, common, $3.50@4.00; yearlings, $4.00@4.85; spring lambs, $5.00@5.75; veal calves, $5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $4 00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

HOGS—Market easy at $3.20@3.95

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.65@4 65.

SHEEP & LAMBS—Market for sheep easy at $2.00@4 00 Lambs—Market dull at $4.25@6.90.

NEW YORK, July 12.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 90c f. o b. afloat; 88c elevator.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 37½c elevator.

OATS—Spot market quiet, No. 2, 27½c, No. 3 white, 29c.

CATTLE—Feeling steady. Cables quote live cattle at 11@11¼c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¼c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; under grades slow. Sheep, $2.50@4.55, no choice stock here. lambs, $4.50@6.75, culls, $3.25@4.00

HOGS—Market nominally weak at $4.10@4.45.

Rev. Dr. Breed Accepts.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Western Theological seminary Monday Rev. Dr. D. R. Breed formally accepted the chair of sacred rhetoric and church government in the institution.

THE HARVEST IS HERE.

The New Wheat is Beginning to Come to Town.

Ex Sheriff Charles A. Krider has threshed his wheat, and he brought four bushels to town from his Tuscarawas township farm on Tuesday. Mr. Krider reports the yield to be about 36 bushels to the acre. The berry is of fair size and quality. Mr. Krider also has some ripe Amzen peaches on his farm, the first of the season.

Simon Brenner sold 600 bushels of new wheat to M. Neal, the South Canal street miller. This is the largest sale that has yet been made. The Sippo Valley mills received its first two wagon loads on Monday. It is expected that before the week closes several thousand bushels of new wheat will have been sold in Massillon. The first wheat threshed in this vicinity was brought to Mr. Neal's mill by John Silk, of this city.

WILLIAM LLEWELYN INJURED.

He Meets with a Serious Accident at the Warwick Mine.

William Llewelyn, employed at the Warwick mine, and residing at West Brookfield, is suffering from injuries that Dr B J. Miller, of this city, is not sure will not prove fatal. Llewelyn was caught between a car and the roof in some manner, Monday evening. The roof was very low at that place. The mule hitched to the car did not immediately step, but kept going until Llewelyn's body was so tightly wedged between the roof and the car that the animal's strength was not sufficient to move the car further George Swier, the mine boss, was with Llewelyn at the time. In addition to internal injuries of the most serious character, Llewelyn's collar-bone is broken, and he is badly cut about the head and face.

MRS. FOWLES'S ACCIDENT.

A Broken Arm Results from a Fall Down Stairs.

Mrs. Joseph Fowles, of Pauls, met with an unfortunate accident on Tuesday. While descending the cellar stairs she lost her balance and fell, breaking her arm. Dr. Dissinger reduced the fracture. Mrs. Fowles fell during the winter and broke her leg and but recently recovered sufficiently to walk about. Mrs. Fowles is the mother of Mrs. Charles Atwater and Mrs. E. S. Howells, of this city.

Recommended for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley has directed the promotion of Lieutenant Colonels, W. S. Worth, of the Thirteenth infantry, E. H. Liscum, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, and E. P. Ewers of the Ninth infantry, for gallantry in the action about Santiago.

Thousands Celebrate,

With thankfulness their restoration to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Think of the vast army who have been cured by this medicine.

Men, women and children, who have suffered the consequences of impure blood, who have been the victims of scrofula sores, eruptions, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness.

They have tried other medicines and have failed to obtain relief. They tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did them good. They persevered in its use and it accomplished permanent cures. Do you wonder that they praise it and recommend it to you?

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to, my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Z T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 12, 1898:

MEN.

Brown, Carl. Stahliney, Mr.
Setterman, Mr

Massillon Employment Bureau.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been publisbed and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.,

Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood diseases, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Mackinac Island Excursion.

Just the right time of the year. July 14th the C., L. & W. will run an excursion to Mackinac Island, via D. & C. N. Co., palace steamers from Cleveland. Round trip only $10.00, good for 15 days.—Consult agents C., L. & W. Ry.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAPTAIN ROBERT.

Robert was kept in the house by a cold, so he flattened his nose against the glass, and watched a military procession pass by. They were in gay uniforms, with bright buttons, and kept step beautifully.

Robert watched until the last glimmer of their brightness disappeared round a corner, then he turned with a sigh to watch his mother put some pies in the oven, and he said to her, "I would like to be a soldier."

"Very well," said his mother; "then I would be."

Robert stared at her a few minutes, and then said, "Would be what?"

"Why, a soldier. Wasn't that what you said you wished to be?"

"Well, but how could I be?"

"Easy enough; that is, if you put your mind to it. A soldier's life is never an easy one, of course."

"But, mother, I don't know what you mean." This Robert said

"Don't! You haven't forgotten the verse we talked about so long? 'Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city' It takes real soldier-like fighting to rule a spirit, I can tell you"

"Oh," said Robert and he flattened his nose against the glass again and thought.

"But, mother," he said, at last. "I didn't mean that kind I would like to be a captain, and have some soldiers under me."

"Nothing easier," said the mother, shutting the oven door. "There are your 10 fingers, and your eyes, and your ears, and that troublesome tongue that hates to obey. I'm sure you have soldiers enough to control. I pity any captain who has as troublesome ones"

Robert laughed He had had so many talks with his mother that he understood her very well, yet this was a new way of putting it He stood there a good while thinking about it, deciding that he would be a captain forthwith, and that his soldiers should obey perfectly. Then he wondered what orders he should have to give them first

Poor fellow! In less than 10 minutes from that time he knew.

He went to the sitting room, to find that baby Carrie had been there before him. There lay his birthday book on the floor; some of the best pictures in it were torn into bits.

Oh, how angry was Capt Robert! He wanted to run after Carrie and slap her naughty fingers; she was almost two years old, and ought to know better. He wanted to run to his mother, and with red face and angry voice tell his story of wrong, and demand that Carrie should be whipped. He wanted to bury his head in the sofa cushions and cry just as loud as he could roar. Why did he do none of those things? Just because he remembered in time that he was a captain, and had soldiers that must obey.

"Halt!" he said to his feet as they were about to rush away; and they instantly obeyed. "Stop!" he said to the tears, as they began to rush up to his eyes; and back they all went, save one little straggler who rolled down his nose, and was instantly wiped out of existence. In short, the boy proved himself a good captain, for that time, at least. He even sent his feet upstairs presently, with a rosy-cheeked apple for Carrie, and bade his arms give her a very loving hug, which they immediately did.

Mother found out all about it, as mothers almost always do; and when father came home at night what did he do but bow low and say: "Capt. Robert, I am proud to salute you. I hear you have fought a battle and won a victory to-day."

The Cure of the Drunkard.

A man long noted for intemperate habits was induced by Rev. John Abbott, to sign the pledge "in his own way," which he did in these words, "I pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating drinks for one year." Few believed he could keep it, but near the end of the year he again appeared at a temperance meeting, without having once touched a drop. "Are you not going to sign again?" asked Mr. Abbott. "Yes," replied he, "if I can do it in my own way," and accordingly he wrote: "I sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and if I live to that time, I intend to take out a life lease!" A few days after he called upon the tavern keeper, who welcomed him back to his old haunt. "Oh! landlord," said he, as if in pain, "I have such a lump on my side!" "That's because you've stopped drinking," said the landlord, "you won't live long if you keep on." —"Will drink take the lump away?"—"Yes, and if you don't drink you'll soon have a lump on the other side. Come let's drink together," and he poured out two glasses of whiskey —"I guess I won't drink," said the former inebriate, "especially if keeping the pledge will bring another lump, for it isn't very hard to bear, after all," and with this he drew the lump, a roll of greenbacks, from his side pocket, and walked off leaving the landlord to his sad reflections.

"It's Done, Sir."

One day an employer said to a youth beginning life as a clerk "Now, tomorrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it"

He was a young man of energy This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work. He made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses He resolved to begin very early in the morning, and he instructed the laborers to be ready at 1:30 o'clock His master came in, and, seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looked very black, supposing his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were told to get out that cargo this morning?"

"It is all done, sir," said the young man; "and here is the account of it"

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed, confidence was established. He was found to be a man to do the thing with promptness He very soon came to be one who could not be spared; he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners

Withheld His Opinion.

Papa—Who's the smartest boy in your school, Bobby?

Bobby—Well, Tommy Jones says he is, and teacher says Billy Barlow is, and I—well, I don't like to say who I think is, 'cos I ain't as conceited as Tommy.—Harper's Bazar.

FEEDING THE POULTRY.

Horsechestnuts a Good Provender When Fodder is Scarce.

Of late many French farmers have consulted M. Cornevin as to the best way of using the horsechestnut for feeding domestic animals during the scarcity of fodder. Some of them alleged that the horsechestnut provided sound nourishment and acted like a tonic, while others reported that their animals would not take it easily and sometimes refused it altogether. M Cornevin therefore began a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering the value of decorticated chestnuts as a food for domestic animals He found that sheep could eat with impunity about one pound of fresh horsechestnuts daily, and that cows could eat about 4½ pounds. Ducks were poisoned with a ration varying from one drachm to two ounces daily, and pigs absolutely refused to eat them. Torrification or dying and lengthy maceration lessen the poisonous properties of this fruit, which he thinks are due to the presence of a substance very like saponine and colchicum.

Your English authority in all that pertains to poultry, "Stephen Beale,"—to use his pen name—gave a most interesting account, two or three years since, of the poultry-rearing and marketing system which has developed most fully in the county of Sussex. But they beat us in France, where it pays collectors to go round at least once a week to gather up the eggs from the producers; and thus, a ready market being at hand, care is taken that the supply is well kept up. Such collectors can visit as many farms and cottages in one day in France as they could in a week in England. There are several plans adopted in various districts for working the system of collection. One man may have merely a basket over his back, which will hold some 300 to 500 eggs. He makes short rounds near his home, and, as his basket is full, he brings them to the exporter, who packs them up and ships them to England. This man generally has two strings to

his bow, carrying on the trade of a packman as well as that of an egg collector. He has an arrangement on his hasket for carrying groceries and small wares, which commodities he exchanges for eggs. Another man has a horse and cart, takes a wider "round," and so does a larger trade. He will fill several small cases of 1,000 eggs ,and then cart them to the shipper. This collector, too, carts other goods which he exchanges for the eggs where the farmer or cottager finds it a convenience to buy from him; and as the exporter is as well frequently a wholesale dealer in groceries, it often occurs that a great part of the payment is, in each case made in goods instead of cash. Still another collector has certain spots (as, for instances, a country cross-road) where he comes on a certain day in every week at a given hour, and to which spot all the producers near also come and bring their eggs and sell them to him. Then he moves to another suitable spot, and meets the producers of that district.

In all market towns, moreover, there are to be found either shippers or collectors who buy the eggs brought by the farmers from the immediate district. In one way or another, there is no producer who has not the opportunity of getting his goods turned into cash every week.—Country Gentleman.

Damage to Fruit Buds.

As pointed out in our columns at the time, the severe drop in temperature late in January throughout many of the central and middle states brought more or less damage to fruit buds. Later investigation, particularly in the west, where the cold was very marked, proves this damage was apparently severe. It is full early ,however, to even guess what the ultimate results will be, or forecast the extent of competition of western fruit with that grown in the east and south. Director Samuel B. Green, at St. Anthony park, Minn., writes us that fruit buds are apparently still in good shape and not in the least injured by the recent cold snap. I. J. Schulte of the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, reports some injury to cherry buds and J Troop of the Indiana experiment station writes that peach buds are pretty generally killed, but cherry and other orchard fruit seem to be all right. Horticulturist John L. Stinson of the Ark exp sta reports that as far as he has examined, no serious damage appears in fruit buds in that state.

The fruit belt extending through central Illinois east and west, did not escape frost damage. This has been clearly proved through examinations during the warm weather which succeeded the low point. The important peach section of Michigan has fortunately escaped better than some other parts of the state. Along the shore of Lake Michigan, where three-fourths of the trees are growing, the damage is apparently slight. Kansas fruit trees show some damage. Hortoculturist Whitten of the Missouri exp. sta. finds peaches, red raspberries and tender grapes injured; some varieties of peaches damaged but little, while others show four-fifths of their fruit buds destroyed, although enough left to make a good crop if weather continues favorable; raspberries and tender grapes weakened bu' not killed. In the Ozark region fruit buds not hurt.—American Agriculturist.

Keeping Accounts With the Cow.

Are your cows just "boarders" or are they paying ther way and a good interest with it? Try keeping accounts this year and make the Babcock tester one of the most prominent features of your dairy.

SPRAYING FOR FRUIT.

The Bordeaux Mixture Valuable for This Purpose.

The spraying of fruit trees for the purpose of killing injurious insects and fungi is known as being so efficacious that it is now looked on as one of the usual operations of the fruit grower. As the season is fast approaching when the work of spraying will have to be commenced, a few remarks on the subject will be in place. What is known as Bordeaux muxture is composed of lime, bluestone and water. This is for the killing of all germs of leaf blight of a fungus origin. For the destruction of leaf-eating insects, Paris green and water is used. When it comes to sucking insects, such as the oyster shell and the San Jose scale, something greasy has to be provided. The best mixture is made of whale oil soap and hot water, though hard laundry soap is fairly good. When the power of these mixtures was first recognized, it was the custom to make them much stronger than later experiments have found necessary. At the present time the liquid for spraying is made as follows. Four pounds of bluestone, 8 pounds of lime and 100 gallons of water. This mixture is for blights. That for use for the leaf-eating insects is made by adding a half pound or less of Paris green in 150 gallons of water. For sucking insects, say 2 pounds of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water. If not convenient to get the whale oil soap, hard laundry soap may be substituted, though it is not as good for the purpose.

The time to start spraying trees, whether for fungus or insects, is just as the buds are starting. There are spraying requisites advertised in all leading agricultural papers. All portions of the tree should feel the effects of the spraying. If for insects, such as apple and plum curculio, spray again just as the flowers fall, then again in about three or four weeks, or earlier should rain appear to have washed off the poisons. For leaf blights and fungus attacks of about to the fruit, such as plum and grape rot, besides the spraying when the buds are about to burst, other doses should follow. The second one should be just when the foilage is fairly formed, and say twice more, at intervals of about a month. When foliage alone is considered, I have found two sprayings ample, one when the leaves were formed, another near midsummer. It is probable that no more than this would be required for fruit. The San Jose and other scale insects are to be combated when the trees are bare of foliage. Give one washing of the bark as soon as the leaves fall, another in mid-winter and a third towards spring, on badly infested trees. If but few scales are on the trees, one washing, to be towards spring, will suffice. The San Jose scale is a formidable foe, as before noted in these columns, and at the first appearance of any scale, the trees should be washed at once, let the intruder be San Jose or what it may.

I may add that the proper proportion of Paris green may be added to the bluestone mixture, when the one compound will suffice for both fungus and insects. This has been done with great success.—Practical Farmer.

THE DOG KENNEL.

Should be Dry, Warm and Roomy to Allow the Animal Freedom of Locomotion.

This is the season of year when man and beast both require appropriate and adequate shelter from the rigors of a cold winter. Hence a word about dog kennels in general. I for one do not have a very favorable opinion of the typical, stereotyped kennel which is seen everywhere in so extensive use. Its chief characteristics are a small pitch-roofed structure, with o hole in front of sufficient size to admit the passage of the dog to be kenneled. Now I claim that, while such a makeshift may do for a dog in summer or in warm climates, here in the cold, windy North, to confine a dog in such a place is little short of barbarity and savagery. Here in his confined quarters, open to piercing winds, the unfortunate dog must double himself up together in the smallest bunch possible and shiver the long, cold hours away. Vainly does he wish time away, and yearn in his innermost doggy soul for the immediate realization of those cardinal blessings of warmth, comfort and a full stomach, which, in some future, happy state, all good dogs are presumed to enjoy without stint.

Now what should a decent dog kennel be like? At least it should be dry, warm and roomy enough to allow the animal confined some freedom of locomotion. Of course there is danger at times on the part of some persons to err on the other side and pamper their pets too much, so that the latter become of weak constitution and easy victims of disease, but far more dogs are neglected than are pampered. Generally it is best not to heat a kennel artificially. Build it warm and tight by using matched boards and a layer or two of paper, and the majority of grown dogs will be comfortably housed.

The trouble with giving dogs in general artificial heat in winter is that the tendency is to render them more tender and more susceptible to exposure. This is a strong reason why halls in which dogs are kept during our dog shows should be kept as cool as is consistent with the comfort of visitors; also, why the heat should be allowed to gradually go down for several hours before the animals are to be taken out into the cold out-door atmosphere. So, on general principles, it may be said, if the kennel is rightly constructed, only litters of young puppies require artificial heat in winter. By all means put plenty of windows in the kennel to admit the glorious sunlight, and see to it that it never is allowed to become damp.

Kale for Ducklings.

My personal experience is that any variety of kale is an excellent food for young ducks. I have had large yards and mostly their food in the warm months was kale. It is found in potato patches and on the border of grain fields; the taste is very much like a turnip. I first noticed the fondness by observation as they were turned out every morning from their confined yards to seek green food; as soon as I learned this, I hired boys to gather the kale every day in order to have it fresh. It soon became a pleasure as well as a profit to me.—Mrs. H. N. Porter,

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

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will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

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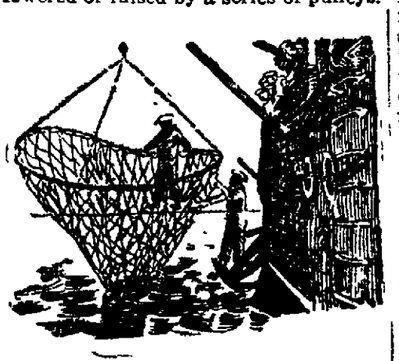
NOTES AND COMMENT

THE RED BLOOD STILL FLOWS IN THE VEINS.

Respect for the National Anthems—In the Frozen North—Names of Battleships—Striking Commercial Facts Attracting World-Wide Attention.

When men unskilled in war, untrained in all but the rudiments of soldiering, enlisted not more than two months ago and never under fire before, make such a record as have Roosevelt's Rough Riders since they landed in Cuba, how are you going to whip the country for which they are fighting? All honor and glory to the Riders, but it must not be forgotten that there are over a hundred thousand of just such troops waiting for a chance to fight. We may be a nation of shopkeepers. Probably we are until it comes time to put up the shutters and go out and fight. Then we become a nation of fighters. And that is what we are today. The men who did the fighting in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican war and in the Rebellion left behind them a line of worthy decendents. The red blood still flows in the veins.

The Pacific squadron cannot amuse itself by hunting Spaniards, so fishing for turtles is its occupation in chief between drills and target practice. An apparatus has been devised by a young officer, who is now the patron saint of the tars devoted to turtle catching. A net is attached to a spar so it can be lowered or raised by a series of pulleys.



Turtle Fishing at Manila.

When the turtle is discovered by the signal man, he gives the alarm. The ship then is steered for the object, and the "picked crew" lowers the net in the water a few feet from the unsuspecting turtle. It is dipped several feet below the surface, brought in a line under the turtle, jerked up with a sudden movement and the prize is caught, and turtle soup is served at the next mess.

Gov. Henry Bloxham of the State of Florida lately called the attention of the War Department to the violation of good taste by many military bands which frequently have played national airs in medleys with other airs, and suggested that the same spirit of respect be accorded the national anthems as would be shown the national colors. The idea struck both the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army favorably, and the Adjutant-General was instructed to issue an order forbidding such debasement of national music in future. Incidentally orders have been posted in all garrisons requiring all officers and privates to remove their hats during the playing of national airs. These orders will meet the hearty approval of all army officers as they will of all private citizens. Irreverance should not be mistaken for independence.

At the time of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor Rear Admiral Sampson was a captain, commanding the battleship Iowa. He was No. 20 on the list of naval officers, and fourth among captains, Commodore Schley being two numbers in advance. After performing his duties as a member of the court of inquiry into the destruction of the Maine, Rear Admiral Sampson was given temporary increased rank by the President, and succeeded Rear Admiral Sicard, the commander of the North Atlantic station, who was forced to retire from active service by failing health. The advance service by failing health. The advance from captain to read admiral was under the practice of the service, and was for the purpose of giving the commanding officer a commanding rank. Captain Schley was placed in command of the flying squadron that was formed at Hampton Roads and made commodore. His command at that time was considered as important as that assigned to Rear Admiral Sampson. His squadron was held in momentary readiness to repel attack upon the coast, while Rear Admiral Sampson was blockading Havana. The conditions rapidly changed, however, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported off Porto Rico, and Commodore Schley, with his flying squadron at Hampton Roads, was ordered in pursuit of the Spanish squadron and when they entered the same waters Schley came under the orders of Sampson At Santiago, as long as they remain off the Cuban coast, Commodore Schley must report to Rear Admiral Sampson—although he holds a higher permanent rank—and receive orders from him. Should either be ordered to distant waters, say the coast of Maine, or even to Hampton Roads, the commands would be considered distinct, and each commanding officer would report to and receive orders from the Secretary of the Navy.

The unborn was christened when Secretary Long gave names to war craft provided for in the last naval appropriation bill, but not yet constructed. Of the three new battleships one is to be called the Missouri, the second the Maine and the third the Ohio. To call one of the new battleships the Maine is to rob it of individuality, since the name Maine is forver indentified with the battleship whose destruction was a great event in American history The battleship Maine, which was sunk in Havana harbor on Feb. 15 last, "though dead, yet liveth." Another battleship named the Maine would really have no name. But to call one of the new battleships Ohio is an admirable hit in nomenclature. A better name could not have been chosen. "What's in a name?" asks Shakespeare. A good deal is. Because of the leading part Ohio has played in the national life, the name of Ohio has come to signify much. It is a synonym of achievement and victory. The foe which confronts a battleship of that name can hardly forego questioning the outcome because of it. A battleship of that name will "walk the waters like a thing of life," and "dare the elements to strife," or anything else that manifests an eagerness for a "scrap."

It is to be expected that men without conscience and entirely bereft of patriotism will endeavor to prey upon the soldiers who have enlisted to defend the stars and stripes. But it is a lasting disgrace to the officers of the army if they allow these avaracious wretches to ply their nefarious business. A New York paper says that it has received a letter from a soldier on board the steamer Santiago containing the following statements: "In times of peace we can make our pay meet our expenses. Just at present it is impossible, for everybody bleeds us. We pay twenty-five cents for a five-cent pie; five cents for a glass of ice water, twenty-five cents for a paper of tobacco, and everything accordingly. Of course these are luxuries, but don't forget that the Government gives us canned beans and corned beef, hard tack and one cup of coffee."

What kind of officers are there in command of the soldiers? What must be the condition of affairs when the men are forced to pay five cents for a glass of ice water? That a man should charge the defenders of his country for a drink of cold water is an outrage, but that the officers should permit such extortion is a crime.

America is displaying her imperialism in the iron and steel trade, which now overshadows that of Great Britain and Russia. Alabama dictates the price of pig iron for the world. This is no idle boast. American steel rail makers, in competition with European makers are supplying rails to Australia, Russia, China and other countries; Russia has awarded contracts to our ship builders for warships to cost over $15,000,000, and is negotiating for others; our steel mills are shipping thousands of tons of ship-plates to leading ship building firms in Great Britain. "These," says the Manufacturers' Record," are but a few of more striking facts now attracting world-wide attention, which indicates the mightiest industrial revolution of the century." The sudden transition of our country from its historic inactivity in foreign affairs to what seems to be its destiny as a dominating power, is not more wonderful or more far-reaching in its influence than the part it is now equipped to play in the world's industry and commerce. "That country which can produce iron and steel at the lowest cost will control and dominate the commerce of the world" is a remark that has passed into a proverb. As we are dictating the price of iron and steel throughout the world, the control of the vast industries based upon these raw materials is already passing, if it has not fully passed into American hands. Great Britain's supremacy in the world's affairs its great financial power, and its vast shipping interests are largely due to its iron, steel and coal interests. Upon them it has built its commercial empire, the greatest that has ever been known. And now the sceptre of its power has departed, for it no longer produces the cheapest coal and no longer controls the iron and steel business.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and while many brave spirits are facing death on sea and land in the torrid heats of a tropical summer a few equally adventurous souls are once more setting out on the ever facinating yet baffling quest for answers to the secrets of the frozen North. Lieutenant Peary has recently sailed from St. John's, N. B. with the

Arctic Explorer Peary.

ship Winward, presented by a generous English friend, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, on a three years voyage of exploration during which he will make a dash for the Pole with a small, carefully equipped dog-sledge party. Lieutenant Peary is a veteran Arctic traveler but has hitherto confined his researches to Greenland The present expedition is a new departure for him but he goes thoroughly equipped and qualified to meet every emergency by greater experience than most of his predecessors have enjoyed.

Love the Children

Don't be afraid to show the children that you love them The boy or girl will not easily go wrong whose arm is twined morning and night around mother's neck, or whose head is welcomed to its cuddling place on father's shoulder. It is on the side of their affections that children are most easily held and guided, and the firmest rein is the invisible golden cord of love. It is good to humor children in following their natural bent in all good and helpful directions. Remember that education is only the leading out of the powers and faculties that are within. Encourage, therefore, such inclinations towards books, studies, mechanics, music, out-of-door pursuits and healthful sports, as shall help most truly to develop your child. As education comes more and more to include the development of natural aptitude, it will be more and more successful. It is good to humor your children in preserving their individuality and fostering a true self-respect. Teach them, too, the value of money, and to manage their own affairs.

FIRST NAVAL CHIEF.

STOUT EZEKIEL HOPKINS WON GLORY FROM THE BRITISH.

Thirteen in His Fleet—Brought Bahamas' Governor to the Revolted Colonies a Prisoner, Eighty Cannon and a Large Quantity of Ammunition.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War found the patriots without a navy. Congress had to create one. Four merchantmen were first purchased, hastily equipped with guns and sent to sea as cruisers; but their defects as war vessels soon became so apparent that Congress determined at once to set about the building of a navy. On October 3, 1775, Congress ordered two cruisers built; and on December 13 the order was increased to five thirty-two-gun ships, five twenty-eight-gun ships and three twenty-four-gun ships. They were to be ready for sea by the following April. The names given to the thirteen vessels were Boston, Congress, Effingham, Delaware, Hancock, Montgomery, Providence, Raleigh, Trumbull, Virginia, Warren, Washington and Randolph. These were the first war vessels constructed in the United States.

The first Commander-in-Chief was Ezekiel Hopkins, of Rhode Island, a younger brother of Congressman Stephens Hopkins. He was appointed to this high office on December 22, 1775. In a short time a fleet of four ships and three sloops were ready, and with these Admiral Hopkins set out to win glory for himself and country. Among his lieutenants was the famous John Paul Jones, who was, probably, the most brilliant and daring naval officer of the wars with England.

The Bahama Islands in the West Indies were then an English colony, with New Providence as their principal seaport and seat of Government, and thither the new Admiral sailed the new navy. He attacked the city, captured the harbor, fort and town and brought back with him to America the English Governor, as a prisoner, eighty cannon and a very large quantity of ammunition and other military stores. This brilliant achievement was a godsend to the disheartened and impoverished patriots. It renewed their courage and replenished their stores. Admiral Hopkins was the hero of the hour, and received a vote of thanks from Congress.

Shortly after his return from the Bahamas he met two English ships off Block Island and captured both of them. Two days later he had an engagement with the English twenty-nine gunship Glasgow, but did not succeed in capturing it. The public severely censured his conduct of this battle, and in June, 1776, he was ordered to appear before the Congressional Committee which exonerated him.

He now was placed in charge of a large number of war vessels, which Congress was having built. The task was a difficult one. Money and material were hard to get. A powerful English fleet blockaded the harbors, and prevented the sailing of some of his ships when completed. The people became impatient. Again he was summoned to appear before Congress for investigation. Then the testy old sailor lost his temper entirely, and sent a point blank refusal to Congress, couched in vigorous and undiplomatic English. He was dismissed from the service January 2, 1777.

Ezekiel Hopkins at once equipped a fast and powerful privateer, and again went to sea. He sailed to the East Indies, where his daring and skill found rich rewards. During one cruise he captured a sufficient number of rich English merchantmen to cause his profits to foot up over $1,000,000. At another time he fell in with a large fleet of English merchantmen protected by a man-of-war. He boldly joined the fleet, and every night cut out and captured a vessel, until he had sent ten home and could spare no more men from his crew.—Boston Transcript.

Names for U. S. Warships.

Most of us supposed that when the El Rio and the rest of that quartet were given such names as Dixie, Prairie, etc., the limit of inaptitude had been reached; but there is still further advance in the direction of sophomoric selection in the rechristening of the Paris and the New York as the Yale and Harvard. Think of the Harvard as a name to fight under, when not a vessel in the service honors that of William Bainbridge or Isaac Hull or James Lawrence! Conceive of calling a great cruiser the Yale and a wretched little boat the Farragut or the Decatur! Only one step further and we shall have the United States monitor Vassar and the United States battleship the Misses Jones' Seminary If we cannot honor our own naval heroes in the names of the vessels whereon their successors hope to emulate their renown, let us go back to the great sea fighters of our race and keep alive as England has done the glorious deeds of Hawkins and Frobisher and Drakek and the captains who taught us how to thrash the Dagoes in the British channel 300 years ago. But Harvard and Yale and not Hull or Lawrence! Shades of the mighty dead!—Army and Navy Journal.

Hammocks for Lee's Boys.

The volunteers who go to Cuba with Fitzhugh Lee will not sleep on the ground if the General can prevent it. One precaution ranks above all others, in the opinion of Gen. Lee. It is that the American soldiers should not rest at night on the earth. A hammock with a strip of canvas stretched over it to keep off the dew and the rain is what he is asking for each member of his command. This will beat tents all to pieces, he says.

He has planned that the whole outfit, hammock, strip of canvas and two poles sharpened at one end, will make a compact easily transported package that can be carried by the soldiers if transportation is lacking. Campaigning in Cuba, Gen. Lee says, calls for light clothing and little covering and some provision against contact with the moist, malaria-exhaling soil after dark.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN INGENIOUS ANSWER.

Rev. Anna Shaw Has a New Reply to a Time Honored Query.

Rev. Anna Shaw, whose pet hobby just now is the policewoman, has a new reply to the time-honored query 'Why should women have a vote if she doesn't want to carry a musket?' It is as follows: "The women of the United States will fight all the women in Spain who shall come against us We will take care of the women if the men will take care of the men." This is a very ingenious answer, and Rev Anna Shaw is to be congratulated upon it. It conjures up most interesting visions of the senoras and senoritas with their lace veils and high combs and flirtatious fans, coming over here and brandishing stilettos against our American umbrellas and still more American hat pins. These last named weapons are undoubtedly those which we should use, being more proficient with them than with rifles and bayonets. There would too be hairpulling that mode of warfare common to the women of all races. That we should conquer would of course be inevitable, strategy would overcome the stiletto every time, let alone the superiority of our other weapons; but for all that it is a question whether such an Amazonian contest would add materially to the strength and dignity of the war Rev. Anna Shaw means well, but it seems to us that she may without fear or favor leave the settlement of the difficulty to our army and navy as they now stand and as now equipped. The women and their umbrellas and their hatpins and their hairpulling would better stay in the back ground. If need be they can console themselves with the thought with which all men must undoubtedly be consoled—of what a magnificent reserve force our nation has in its women. But so far as demonstrating the might and majesty of that reserve, it isn't worth while just now—not even to prove our right to vote.

Fun with "Dutch Tears."

"It is a great wonder to me," said an old chemist in his laboratory the other day, "why more boys do not take up chemical experiments as an amusement. Why, I can do things with the common materials of every-day life which really seem to be more magical to the uninitiated than any of the wonders performed by magicians on the public stage

"Now, there are those curious little bubbles of glass known variously as 'Prince Rupert's drops' and as 'Dutch tears.' Apparently they are merely little globules of glass with elongated tails, made by heating a small glass rod in a flame and allowing the molten drops to fall into the water. After they have cooled you may pound the thick part with a hammer or mallet, yet you can not break them. On the other hand, if you break a little piece off their tails, or touch any part of them with a quartz crystal, they will disappear into the surrounding atmosphere quicker than snow will melt on a hot fire. To the person who does not know the reason the performance is most astonishing.

"And yet it is all very simple. It is due to what is known as surface cohesion Glass when heated to a molten state has naturally reached a very high temperature, and when the drops of melted glass are allowed to fall into the cold water the sudden change produces a stress all over the surface of the drop which is really terrific This stress, however, must be considered as a whole. It is very strong when taken all together, but it is exactly as though a piece of very thin rubber was stretched over the surface of the glass. If you punctured the rubber its haste to resume its normal condition would pull it off the glass.

"So when you break off the tail of the drop or cut through the film of very hard glass with a crystal, its endeavor suddenly to resume its normal condition results in its own destruction, and it breaks up into particles, which are really finer than the finest sand. It seems like a wonderful performance, but it is no more wonderful than many another which any youngster could perform if he would study even the simplest forms of chemical action."—New York Sun

Negro Distrust of the Jaybird

Southern negroes regard the jaybird with comically grave distrust, says the Chicago Times-Herald. To them he is the counselor, guide and friend of the evil one himself. The amount of confidence established ages ago between the devil and the jaybird is to the African mind enormous Plantation "uncles" and "aunties" believe that whenever Satan can spare the time from his frying operations he visits earth, and he and the jaybird hold a council of the powers, devising ways and means wherein and whereby to enslave the darkey soul.

Before this combination the voodoo charm of red flannel, fish bones, scrapings of human nails, and hair from a dead person is of no avail. The rabbit's foot is powerless. The only defense is "rasslin" in prayer. This is highly esteemed, as the more arduous the "rasslin" the less work will be done in the field next day. The jaybird is safe from negro attack—safe through fear.

The poetry of motion is portrayed by the picnic girl with a bug down her back.

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The Pe ru-na Medicine Co, Columbus, O, will mail Dr Hartman's special book for women, free on application, to women only All druggists sell Pe-ru-na

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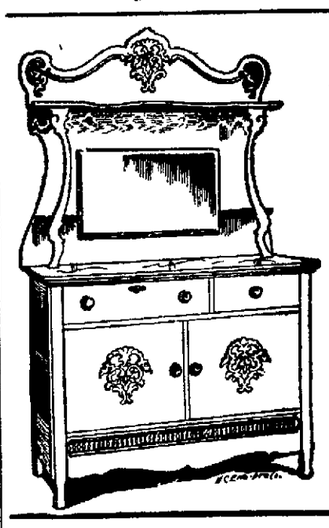

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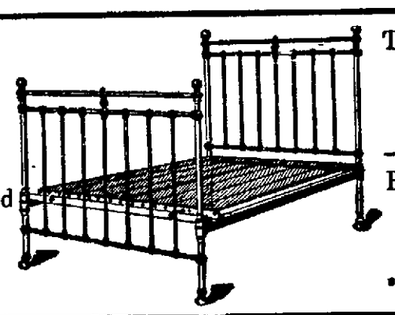

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

With two great fleets destroyed and a third threatened with a similar fate; with the final act of the tragedy at Santiago staring them in the face, and nothing but an unconditional surrender to be thought of as a solution to the present situation, it is almost impossible to imagine any condition more desperate than that of the Spaniards fighting blindly against superior forces for a hopless cause.

General Shafter is too busy at the front to send many dispatches, but those which he does send to the war department are short and to the point. Among the most interesting features of these messages is the reference to the navy's share in the bombardment of Santiago, showing that the American ships have fired shots which have taken effect in a city four and a half miles distant and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part. Four shells during the bombardment on Monday, set fire to buildings in various parts of the city, thus showing that it would be possible to destroy the place by using the guns of the fleet alone.

Three months ago Spain was ready to fight because she would submit to no dictation from the United States concerning Cuba. When Dewey had sent Admiral Montijo's fleet to the bottom, and Schley had bottled up Cervera's ships in the harbor of Santiago, the war became a question of honor—Spanish honor must be maintained. And now, when the Spanish government is becoming more convinced every day of the utter impossibility of resisting the power of the United States, the war party urges a continuance of the struggle only to "convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army, and thus secure for Spain better terms."

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The fiscal year 1897 98 has been the most important in our history. In the current issue of the Outlook the entire foreign commerce of the United States is shown to aggregate one billion eight hundred million dollars, and places us only second to Great Britain in the world's commerce. Imports for the fiscal year represent a total value of about six hundred million dollars; exports about one billion two hundred million. The trade balance is therefore one hundred per cent, and that balance the unprecedented one of six hundred million dollars. The past fiscal year thus not only represents a greater aggregate volume than in any similar period hitherto, but also shows striking figures with regard to imports and exports.

The first are less in value than in any year of the past thirteen, but the exports are the largest in our history. A quarter of the export trade was represented by manufacturers and there is thus no decline in that department, but the greatest gain, of course, has been in grain. A continuance of such an increase in our total foreign trade will bring us ere long to the first position among the world's nations.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Herbert Putman, president of the American Library Association, in an article in the June number of the North American Review, shows the relation of free public libraries to the community, the term "free public libraries" being used to designate only those libraries which are supported by general taxation. Libraries of this special type do not yet form the major portion of the institutions supplying books on a large scale to groups of persons. Under the head of "Public Society and School Libraries" these institutions in the United States aggregate 8,000 in number, with 35,000,000 volumes, with $34,000,000 invested in buildings, with $17,000,000 of endowments and with over $6,000,000 of annual income.

Of these the free public libraries supported by general taxation number less than 2,000 with 10,000,000 volumes, and with less than $3,500,000 of annual income. They are, however, increasing with disproportionate and amazing rapidity. In Massachusetts, but ten of the 353 cities and towns, but three-fourths of one per cent of the inhabitants, now lack them. One hundred and ten library buildings there, have been the gifts of individuals. "No form of private memorial is more popular;" says Mr. Putnam, "no form of muincipal expenditure meets with readier assent." "A glance at the libraries now in operation in the United States," he continues, "shows that the ends proposed for them fall far short of the service which they actually perform."

"They begin with the child before he leaves the school; while he is still in his elementary studies they furnish him with books which stir his imagination, and bring the teaching of the text-books into relation with art and life. They thus help to render more vivid the formal studies pursued, but they also prepare the child to become an intelligent constituent thereafter. This work cannot begin too early, for four-fifths of the children pass out into active life without reaching the high schools. It need not be deferred, for now the number is almost countless of books that touch with imagination and charm of style the most elementary subjects.

If the library begins with the citizen earlier than was foreseen, it is prepared to accompany him further than was thought necessary. It responds not only to the needs of the general reader, but also to those of the student and even, to the extent of its means, to those of the scholar engaged in special research. The maintenance of universities at the common expense is familiar in the West; it is less so in the East. And there is still contention that institutions for highly specialized instruction should not be charged upon the community as a whole. But no one has questioned the propriety of charging upon the community the support of a library whose leading purpose may be the encouragement of the higher scholarship."

SPAIN'S ANTECEDENTS.

The islands of Ivica, Minorca and Majorca—the latter the home of the Butcher Weyler,—lie in the Mediterranean contiguous to the coast of Spain, of which they have been an appendage for many centuries. They were settled over twenty-five hundred years ago by the Phoenicians, who were a manufacturing and an enterprising commercial people, whose ships visited all the ports of the Mediterranean, and finally passed the pillars of Hercules into the broad mysterious ocean beyond. With the small, frail ships of that day, without chart or compass, this was a daring venture. It was the Phoenicians, who several hundred years before Christ, built the city of Gades, now Cadiz, on the Atlantic coast of Spain as a trading station. The Phoenicians were of Semitic stock, having their origin in old Chaldea. The people of Tyre and Carthage were, of course, of the same origin, for the latter city was built by migrations from Tyre, the former city having been peopled by migrations from Chaldea, whose capitals were, respectively, the famous cities of Nineveh and Babylon. The Jews were of the same Semitic blood, for Abraham was a Chaldean.

During the course of many centuries, by means of Phoenician settlements, constant traffic and interchange of commodities, marriages and intermarriages, the higher civilization of Phoenica impressed itself upon the barbarous people of Spain, in religious ideas, manners and customs. But the fierce religion of the Chaldeans incited them to cruelty, for it involved human sacrifices to Baal. In their wars they were fierce; cruel in their treatment of captives. Among their descendants the Phoenicians and Carthagenians were of the same cruel disposition. Witness the treatment by the latter of their noble but helpless Roman prisoner Regulus. When they had sustained a bad defeat by the Roman army under Scipio, we are informed that they offered in sacrifice to propitiate their deity two hundred youths of the noblest families of Carthage. A lying, faithless, two-faced race, held in detestation and derision by the Romans, who twitted them for their "Punic faith."

But they were a race of hard, obstinate fighters, (Tyre successfully resisted a siege of thirteen years by Nebuchadnezzar) they fought the Romans with desperation and obstancy. So did their kinsmen, the Jews, who bitterly resisted the army of the Roman general, Titus; and when helplessly hemmed in on every side by triple walls, fought to the last, and rather than surrender to the hated foe, killed their wives, their children and themselves.

But those once powerful empires and kingdoms have long since faded and disappeared from off the face of the earth, successively, Chaldea, Phœnicia, Carthage and the Jewish kingdom, the last effluent wave of their civilization having overspread the peninsula of Spain. Spain, too, is fading; all its foolish pride, vain glory and self-adulation cannot save it. Some of the fairest portions of the earth, wherever trodden by the feet of Spaniards, have invariably been followed by blight, stagnation, decay and death. In them we see the same constitutional obstinacy, the same desperate fighting qualities, lying, treacherous propensitics inherited form their Asiatic progenitors. And the furnace which was heated to a degree seven times hotter to roast the holy men, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego on the plains of Mesopotamia, and the fires which were lighted to Moloch among the sacred hills of Judea, have followed the race to the cruel fires of the Spanish inquisition, down to our own day in the survival of their miserable bull fights, the national pastime, and in the system of inhuman warfare which they have waged so long and ineffectually in the island of Cuba.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Z T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

THE LIBRARY BONDS.

Ordinance Amended and Again Read the First Time.

OPPOSITION IN THE MINORITY.

The Hitching Posts to Stay—Mayor Wise Suported by a Majority of the Members—A Busy Session of the Council Monday Night.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday night, but the stormy session anticipated did not materialize. Matters pertaining to the library bond ordinance and the removal of the hitching posts were discussed, however, but nothing definite was accomplished. The bond ordinance is no farther advanced than it has been for weeks, for minor amendments were made by the committee and the ordinance presented for the first reading. The usual objections came from Messrs. Smith, Haag and Kouth, but were of no avail. At a previous meeting it was stated by one member that the petition presented to the legislature soliciting authority for the bond issue had not been generally circulated. Mr. Kramer presented the original petition to the council on Monday night, which bore 640 signatures, including those of a number of business men and manufacturers. Councilman Smith's signature was also affixed and he distinctly remembered having signed, but said he had no idea but that the matter would be left to the vote of the people at the election following.

Messrs. Smith and Kouth censured the mayor for not enforcing the resolution providing for the removal of the hitching posts, but were not supported by the other members. Mayor Wise stated that he did not think he could be compelled to enfore a resolution, and a majority of the councilman were willing that the posts should remain, since the merchants generally protest against their removal. Mr. Smith then made a motion instructing the street and alley committee to ascertain where suitable hitching places could be secured, but the motion was lost. Mr. Kramer stated that desirable places could be secured, but it would require an expenditure of probably $10,000 to properly prepare them.

Street Commissioner Helline reported an expenditure of $195.55 during the past two weeks ending July 2, and on Mr. Smith's motion payment was authorized. The sale of improvement bonds amounting to $4,320 to C. Steese, previously mentioned in the THE INDEPENDENT, was reported, also their delivery to the purchaser on July 9th. $100 was the premium offered by Mr. Steese, which is an exceptionally good price for bonds issued for a period of a trifle over one year.

Engineer Borton reported the following amounts due contractors for improvements in West Tremont street and Richville avenue: Jacob Kohlmaier, $37.50; Paul Brown, $230; Ludwig Seufts, $171; Frank Simon, $72; Charles Leonard, $247 and J. Geis $147. The report was accepted.

A petition for an extension of the water main on State street from Mill to Center, signed by Frank Warth and twenty-six others, and a protest against the present condition of the grade in Grant street, signed by Harrison Lynch and others, were referred to the respective committees.

The mayor's quarterly report was presented and accepted. Fines amounting to $22, and license fees amounting to $88.75 were collected.

Mr. Kouth's motion to take the Chester street petition from the table and refer it to the paving and grading committee was agreed to.

The ways and means committee, Messrs. Johns, Kramer and Lewis, recommended the passage of the ordinance providing for the issue of bonds for library purposes. Mr. Kouth promptly moved to lay the report on the table, but the motion was lost. Mr. Kramer's motion to accept was then carried, Messrs. Smith, Haag and Kouth voting no.

The committee in charge of the Richville avenue claims was granted further time.

The ordinance providing for the issue of city bonds in the sum of $4,000 for public library purposes, as authorized by the last legislature, having been amended so as to date the bonds April 1, 1899, was then introduced and read for the first time.

The Sultan and Our Missionary.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission for distribution of relief is likely to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe," as he is derisively termed, is as unreasonable as his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, the weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates those infirmities specially incident to advancing years. Sleep, appetite, and a sensation of comfort throughout the system, ensue upon its use, which should be regular and persistent. An early resort to this fine preventative is logically suggested to those who seek its aid.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

The Committee Meets and Elects Officers for the Year.

The meeting of the new Democratic central committee was held in the office of G. G. Paul, Monday evening. Thomas W. Morgan and Edwin Mauzz were re-elected chairman and secretary, respectively, and George Frantz was chosen treasurer. Christ. Schott, the former treasurer, stated to the committee that called on him that he had not yet prepared his report. He said he would get the books into condition in a few days, and would turn them over to his successor.

HE CALLED FOR HELP.

Then James Phillips Fell Back and Died.

PARALYSIS THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

Mr. Phillips was Driving in Chester Street, Near the Intersection of South Erie Street, When He was Taken Ill—The Funeral Arrangements.

James B. Phillips, an agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died suddenly shortly before 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. With F. L. Grener, the local superintendent, Mr. Phillips was making collections, visiting patrons in every part of the city. When they turned off South Erie street on Chester, Mr. Grener entered one of the residences of the vicinity, leaving Mr. Phillips alone in the buggy. While he was gone, Mr. Phillips grew ill. He uttered a faint cry for help, and fell back upon the seat unconscious. Noticing his companion's condition immediately upon returning, Mr. Grener ran to the near st telephone and notified Dr. Barnes. The latter arrived almost as soon as Mr. Grener could return to the carriage. But Mr. Phillips was then dead, and had been for some minutes, the physician said. The cause of death is thought to have been paralysis of the heart. Undertaker Willaman was summoned, and the body was taken to his rooms in South Erie street.

Mr. Phillips was 52 years of age, and resided on the Richville road, just east of the asylum grounds. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Phillips came to Massillon from Thornbury, Canada, about three years ago, the same year in which he was married to Melinda Schwyer, of this city, a sister of Mrs. F. M. Wagner, then visiting in Canada. At that time Mr. Phillips was a widower. He was a baker by trade, and at one time was the proprietor of a bakery in Akron street. For more than a year past, however, he had been connected with local insurance agencies. He carried but a small sum of life insurance himself. A year ago Mr. Phillips had a severe attack of the grip. He had not been in good health since. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning from the deceased's late residence.

Coroner McQuate arrived this morning. He viewed the body, and made a formal investigation of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Phillip's death.

WHO PAYS FOR THE STAMPS?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Answers the Question.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The commissioner of internal revenue is receiving hundreds of telegrams and letters asking his construction of the war revenue act upon the point as to who should pay for and affix a stamp upon telegraphic messages and upon express receipts or bills of lading, given by express, railroad and steamboat companies, for goods transported by them. He makes general answer to such inquiries. As to the stamp on a telegram the law does not specify who shall furnish it. It simply imposes the tax of one cent upon each message and prescribes that "no telegraph company or its agents shall transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp denoting the tax imposed by this act affixed to a copy thereof, or having the stamped thereupon, and in the default thereof shall incur a penalty of $10. Apparently, therefore, the sender of a message should stamp it.

In the case of the stamp required to be affixed to an express receipt or bill of lading, the law specifically states: "That it shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier or express company, or corporation, or person, whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor, a bill of lading, manifest or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, there shall be attached and cancelled, as in this act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of one cent."

It is clearly evident, therefore, that if an express company or other carrier accepts goods for transportation, it must issue a bill of lading or receipt duly stamped and the stamp cancelled.

Workhouse Report.

The quarterly report of the workhouse for the three months commencing April 1, and ending June 30 has been submitted by Superintendent J. W. Pontius to the county commissioners. It gives the total number of prisoners received during that time as 242; cost of keeping prisoners, $533.61. The cash earnings were: From boarding prisoners, $2,527 84; from broom factory, $1,124.43; total, $3,672 27. Value of earnings on road work, $470; total, $4,142.27. The total expenditures for the quarter were $5,069.33.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

AN ANSWER IN THE OLSON CASE.

The Sailers Demand Recognition of Their Claim—Canton Knights of Pythias Enter a Prize Drill—The Final Court Assignment—Probate Court Doings.

CANTON, July 11.—County Commissioner Summers was resting against a railing on the east side of the court house Saturday evening, and when requested to move on by an officer of the city force refused to do so. Mr. Summers's arrest followed, and he will be given a hearing before Mayor Rice today. The case will be severely contested for Mr. Summers, at the time of his arrest was loitering on county property. Judge Fawcett will defend him.

Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin, of Massillon, today filed an answer on cross petition in the case of the Indemnity and Loan Company vs. Emelie Olson, C. Oscar Olson, G. J. Sailer, Louisa A. Sailer and the Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Company. The Massillon lawyers represent defendants, G. J. Sailer and Louisa Sailer, who aver that they are owners of a note given by Emelie Olson in the sum of $1,000, which is secured by property referred to in the Indemnity Company's petition. Therefore, they pray for protection and request that their claim be paid should the property be sold.

The Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, of Canton, will send a drill squad to the national encampment, to be held at Indianapolis, to compete for the various prizes offered. The squad will include twenty-nine swords and drills are now being held every other night.

The last assignment of the present term of common pleas court was taken up this morning after the disposition of the motion docket. The assignment contains eight divorce cases, four of which are assigned for trial today. Judge McCarty alone is conducting court.

John Ebie, of Marlboro township, has been adjudged an imbecile, and Lundy Miller has been appointed guardian. A final account has been filed in the estate of Mary Parker, of Plain township. The widow of James Yeagley, of Washington township, has accepted the provisions of the will.

Marriage licenses have been granted Walter A. Minger and Florence E. Pratt, of Pinn, and John Reed and Bessie Van Horn, of Canton.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, July 12.—Through the influence of John P. Jones two Cantonians have received state appointments at the hands of Governor Bushnell. C. C. Banks has been appointed chief engineer at the Dayton state hospital, at a salary of $1,000 per year. Horace Rose has been appointed to a similar position at the Newburg asylum.

David F. McGhie, proprietor of the Sherman house at Massillon, is looking for a man who registered as P. D. Thompson and has notified the Canton police. Thompson represented at the Sherman house that he was advance agent for the Waite Comedy Company, and on departing forgot to pay his bill.

Ida L. Hahn was granted a divorce from Charles Hahn, of Massillon, by Judge McCarty on Monday on the grounds of extreme cruelty. Lawyer R. H. Folger represented the plaintiff.

Perry Schwartz, recently convicted for horse stealing, was taken to the Mansfield reformatory Monday afternoon. He was sentenced by Judge McCarty during the present term of court.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Judge McCarty Disposes of Three Cases o Tuesday.

CANTON, July 13.—Divorces were granted yesterday by Judge McCarty in the cases of Emma Thompson vs. R. B. Thompson, Frederick Feller vs. Mary J. Feller and Amelia Egger vs. Christian Egger, concluding the assignment for the week. Court was then adjourned until Monday of next week.

The Elks, of Canton, held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and elected U. S. Johnson permanent secretary of the street fair, which they will give in September, beginning on the 5th and continuing one week. The booths will be placed in Cleveland avenue.

The will of John Baer, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of John and George Lester, of Massillon. Inventory has been filed in the estate of George Young, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles S. Oeffner and Margaret Sentel and Jacob Kaufman and Dora Haller, of Canton.

Ask for Cleveland's

when you order baking powder. Then you will be sure of having the best.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York

RATCHFORD A CANDIDATE.

The Miners' President Aspires to New Laurels.

Urged by various labor organizations throughout the United States, and encouraged by pledges of support from every quarter, M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has consented to be a candidate for membership on the labor commission created by the Phillips, bill recently passed by congress. Mr. Ratchford is at present in the city, and when interviewed today expressed confidence in his ability, with the co-operation of influential friends, to secure the coveted office. The commission will be composed of nineteen members, whose duty it will be to investigate the difficulties arising between capital and labor and to make amicable adjustments wherever possible. The appointment will cover a term of two years and Mr. Ratchford, as well as the miners generally, are anxious to have that class of labor represented.

The efforts of the miners' president will certainly be rewarded, for he is qualified in every respect and particularly close to President McKinley. He also has the support of Senator Hanna and Congressman Tayler, and is practically endorsed unanimously by the influential citizens of Massillon, and by many Cantonians. The Green Glass Blowers Association of the United States and Canada will undoubtedly endorse Mr. Ratchford at their national convention, now in session in Muncie, Ind., following the example of the local branch which is represented at Muncie by John Keleher and Charles Evans. Mr. Ratchford stated this morning that should he secure the appointment he did not expect to be required to assume the duties until the expiration of his term as president of the miners' organization, nearly a year hence, but if his services were required earlier than anticipated by him he would resign as the miners' chief executive, feeling confident that he could do them invaluable service in the newly created office.

Very Low Rates to Omaha, Neb.,

Via the Northwestern line (Chicago & Northwestern Railway). Excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to Omaha and return (affording a visit to the grand trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha) will be sold July 12th, account of National Republican meeting. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write C. Traver, 507 Smithfield street, Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle today and begin to take it.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY
N. K. Bowman
vs.
Michael Lally, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, August 13, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number 36 in Stanford's addition to the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio.

Appraised at ($300.00) Three Hundred Dollars.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898,

at 2:30 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, Nos 11, 12 and 13 Francis Ave., the following described real estate:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit: Tract No. 8, being 28.8 feet in width off of the south side of lot No. 1679, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, appraised at $575 00.

Tract No. 9, being 14.4 feet in width off of th north side of lot No. 1679 and 14.4 feet in width off of the south side of lot No. 1680, in the City of Massilion, Ohio, appraised at $275.000.

Tract No. 10, being 28.8 feet in width off of the north side of lot No. 1680, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, appraised at $180.00

Terms of sale: One-half cash on day of sale, one-half in one year from day of sale, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage and Fire Insurance Policies on the respective premises.

JACOB P. FAWCETT,
Assignee of Luther M. Barrick, Insolvent.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,
N. K. Bowman & Co.
vs.
Ida M. Benner, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, August 6, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbers, six and seven (6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio.

Appraised at lot 6, $1,750.00; lot 7, $300.00

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
STERLING & WERNTZ, Attorneys.

FARMS at Sheriff's Sale

On Tuesday, August 2,

Will be offered for sale, one of the best farms in Northern Ohio, comprising 212 acres of land, also a farm of 50 acres, all in high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced.

Situated near the village of North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is known as the Wilder Stock Farm.

At the same time and place will be sold the largest assortment of farming tools ever seen on any one farm.

Also the ENTIRE STOCK of YOUNG HORSES.

Including one of the best Percheron Stallions and the best thoroughbred stallion in the state.

Sale of personal property will commence at 9 a. m. The real estate after the arrival of the 10:23 train from the south on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg R. R. Parties wishing to examine this property before day of sale with view of purchasing, will receive free entertainment at the farm.

TERMS OF SALE—Real estate one-half cash, balance in one year. Personal property three month's time with approved security on all sums over twenty-five dollars.

Correspondence directed to

D. H. WILDER, North Bloomfield

Will receive prompt attention.

F. E. CALDWELL, Sheriff.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Ida Panyard is visiting in Canal Fulton.

Mrs. S. A. Morgan is visiting in North Lawrence.

Mrs. Ranals Hardgrove is visiting in Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Green and daughter, are in Cleveland.

Mrs. S. R. Weirich and son went to Toledo on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rudy were Sunday visitors in Canal Fulton.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the resesidence of William Swihart, No. 345.

Miss Maud Williaman is the guest of Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, in North Lawrence.

Miss Susie Garkins, of New Berlin, was the guest of Mrs. G. W. Bowman Saturday.

D. Shanahan, conductor on the W. & L. E. railway, moved his family to Toledo today.

Miss Nettie Chassagne, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Pauline Breckel, in Waechter street.

Prof. William Spuhler, of Akron, is a guest at the home of his brother, John Spuhler, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Pague and Master Kent Pague, of Kenton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Graybill.

Mrs. George Brodt and Miss Beulah Brodt, of Akron, are the guests of Mrs. Margaret Wise, in Henry street.

Dr. Robert B. Dimon is now located in his new office at 70 East Main street. His Bell telephone number is 348.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Shults, of Mohican, O., are the guests this week of the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shults, in Henry street.

Rome Hammer went to Chicago this morning, where he will be the guest of Edward Ertle, formerly of this city, for a week or two.

Claud Pumphrey, of Massillon, has been visiting his grandparents the past two weeks.—Piedmont correspondence in the Freeport Press.

Mrs. R. W. Tayler, wife of Congressman Tayler, who has been seriously ill for some time in New York, is said to be rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kern, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Hollwager, will go to Beach City, tomorrow, to attend the funeral of Mrs. John Shipbaugh.

H. Jones, C. Craig and E. Boumount, of Canton, were pleasantly entertained on Tuesday evening by Miss Clara Spuhler at her home, in West Tremont street.

The C., L. & W. floating gang is at Lorain working on the company's track and new dock which is being built there. The men have several cars in which they live.

The Rev. A. W. Mann, missionary to deaf mutes, will hold a service in St. Paul's church, Canton, on the evening of July 14. Will the readers of this notice please help extend it?

Charles Gise, Robert Gise, Miss Gertrude Kirchhofer, Miss Minnie Gise, Miss Ada Coleman, Miss Dode Lawthers and Miss Jeannette Morrison are spending the day at Turkeyfoot lake.

The Massillon state hospital is rapidly nearing completion and will be opened to patients in the near future. The first to be received will be the Stark county patients now at the Toledo hospital.

The convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which has been in session at East Liverpool, adjourned Saturday leaving the question of a uniform scale to be settled by the executive committee.

The first apples of the harvest, farmers say, are not exactly what they have been in past years, yet their condition is far better than it was expected to be by those familiar with the effect of a long drouth on the fruit crop.

The Defiance ball team, of Columbus, has been booked by Manager Gove to play here on Sunday afternoon. The team comes highly recommended and is known to many Massillonians. A good game is assured and a liberal patronage is solicited.

The marriage of Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Myers, to Dr. Daniel Wolfe Gans, of Massillon, occurs Thursday evening, July 14, at the home on Orange street. The invitations have been out for several days.—Ashland Gazette.

Work has been commenced on the foundation of a building that is to take the place of the present business stand of G. N. Porter, in South Erie street. The new building will be commodious enough to permit Mr. Porter to increase his stock and business generally.

The Summit county infirmary has had a distinguished visitor for a week in John Dewey, who claims to be an uncle of Admiral Dewey. Although his story is not credited, the workhouse director has furnished him transportation to Ravenna, on the way to his home in the East.

First Lieutenant A. C. Merillat, of the Third United States cavalry, was among those seriously wounded in the engagement before Santiago, July 1-3. Lieutenant Merillat's home was formerly near Koch's postoffice, in this county. He was appointed to West Point from this district, taking his examination in Massillon. He graduated in 1892.

A game of baseball will be played next Sunday by the employes of the Pennsylvania railway and the men who work at the state hospital grounds. The game will probably take place in the vicinity of the hospital grounds. William Sorg is the captain of the railroaders' club, and he has decided upon "Curly" Young and Christ. Routson as his battery.

A pleasant ride in a special car, Meyer's lake, Stony Point, and hours of genuine enjoyment are the facts in a nutshell of the 5:30 o'clock picnic given by Messrs. Allman & Putman to the members of the Bee Hive force Tuesday evening. There were nearly forty in the party, some of attaches being accompanied by members of their families.

C. C. Miller, of this city, a member of the state picnic association of the Modern Woodmen of America, today stated that August 9 has been decided upon as the date of the first annual picnic of the society. It will be held at Randolph park, and will be attended by Woodmen from every part of the state.

On July 17, at 2 p. m. in the C. M. B. A. hall, East block, Canton, a meeting will be held for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual picnic for the enjoyment and benefit of the Louisville orphans. All friends of the orphans are invited to attend this meeting. By order of committee, A. Bosche, secretary.

Among the clever women who have gone to Washington to attend the convention of the National Educational Association is Miss Minnie D. Kiihn, of Massillon, O. She has had a varied experience as instructor of music in different parts of the country, and it is reported that she is in a fair way to obtain the place of superintendent of music in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Kiihn has a most attractive personality, clever in looks and speech, is gifted with a keen sense of humor, and has a racy style of relating anecdotes that is irresistible. It is said by her friends that she can do everything except make shoes.—New York Tribune.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 11.—L. S. Zimmerman, of Canton, spent last Thursday and Friday with friends in this vicinity. He is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

S. W. Bowman and wife spent Sunday with Mr. Bowman's mother, near Pigeon Run.

Those of our farmers who have threshed new wheat say the quantity is light and the quality inferior.

Charles Lawrence is on the sick list this week.

John Kirk is erecting a house in East Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Williamson entertained a large party of Massillon friends at their spacious country home on the Fourth of July.

Mrs. Cassie Bowman entertained Mrs. D. L. Mock and Mrs. M. S. Kirk and children, of Akron, last Thursday.

Mrs. T. W. Cartwright is making an extended visit with her invalid parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Simeon Yockey.

MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. George Nimmins, of Chicago, returned home today after a pleasant visit in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A Lucas and Mrs. J. M Nimmins.

Willie Schaffter, of Wooster, was in town Saturday night.

F. L. Cabot is still busy with his saw mill north of Massillon.

J. H. Spellman, Shanesville; Miss Mary A. Miller, Benton; Walter D. Foss and Mrs. W. D. Foss, Wooster; Mrs. Charles F. Bond, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Oscar H. Foss, Clifford P. Foss, Walter R. Foss, jr., Mildred R. Foss, Miss Mollie Bush, Miss Lizzie Bush and Mrs. Smith, of Wooster, and Miriam Bond, Beaver Falls, Pa., were visitors at the Lucas Hotel on the Fourth.

Miss Emma Meeks, of Wooster; Miss Pearl McDowell, of Orrville; Miss Pearl McIntosh and Miss Grace McIntosh, of Massillon, are the guests of Miss Lusetta Wampler.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Graber visited in Applecreek Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Klein.

Walter Villard met with quite a serious accident the other day, being kicked on the head by a horse, receiving a bad scalp wound. He is doing nicely under the care of Dr. J. P. Penberthy.

A. E. Blanchard's children, of Canton, are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blanchard.

Notes from Newman.

NEWMAN, July 14.—Mrs. John Sadler spent Sunday with friends at North Lawrence.

James Gainey, secretary-treasurer of the Brush Hill Coal Company, who has been sick, is improving at present.

Mary Murray, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday with Newman friends.

Miss Emma James, of Massillon, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Edwards.

It is expected that coal will be struck in the new Drake mine on Thursday.

Work has been very slow in the coal mines.

Mrs. Wm. Findley and daughter Margaret and Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, returned from Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, after a ten days' visit.

We notice that President Ratchford is likely to be on the labor commission. If Mckinley, Hanna and Tayler be for him "who can be against him?"

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MISS FRANCES PATTON.

CANAL FULTON, July 13.—Miss Frances Patton, aged about 45 years, well known throughout the county, died at her home west of the city Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness. The funeral will take place from the Catholic church at this place at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—C. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

Another Armistice

General Toral Wants to Take His Army to Spain.

THE SPANIARDS HEMMED IN.

Only Avenue of Escape Now Held by the Americans—Admiral Dewey Captures a Spanish Garrison in the Philippines, and is Only Waiting for General Merritt's Arrival—A German Warship has a Load of Refugees.

Toral Anxious to Save His Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13—3:00 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from General Shafter to the war department, dated today, says: "I have just had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral. I told him he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think I made a strong impression on him, and hope he will surrender. I have extended truce till noon Thursday, and if he refuses to surrender will open on him with all our batteries, and the navy will send in thirteen-inch shells." Secretary Alger has a dispatch from General Miles to the same effect, adding that General Toral was unable to act without authority from his government, but has been authorized to withdraw his army and surrender the harbor, ports and munitions of war and the eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until noon tomorrow in which to receive an answer from Madrid to his proposition to send his forces to Spain. His request for an armistice was granted.

Toral Still Refuses to Surrender.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo bay, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—Yesterday morning General Toral sent out a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter Monday afternoon, In his reply General Toral referred to his refusal to accede to the American demand made on Sunday, and again reiterated his determination to resist. Notwithstanding this the American batteries did not open fire yesterday morning, and the renewal of the bombardment will probably be resumed today, when it is proposed that all of General Randolph's batteries will be in position. The siege guns landed Monday will also be brought up as soon as possible, Torrents of rain fell Monday night, drowning out the boys in the trenches and making the road almost impassable. This may delay the batteries and siege guns. The volunteers, who are being hurried on to the front, are being located along the right center in the positions which have been occupied by General Lawton's division, while the latter has moved forward, extending our right until it almost touches the road to Caimenes, over which General Toral would have to retreat. The Cubans under General Calixto Garcia took Caimenes without opposition Monday night and have entrenchments on either side of the road. The Americans are now in position to strike the enemy on the left flank and roll it up, making the Spanish entrenchments north of the city untenable. General Toral, realizing the weakness of this flank, has been busy during the existence of the truce in doubling back with entrenchments and fixing his guns in the direction from which he is threatened. Most of General Randolph's guns will be located upon the heights in the center of General Lawton's new position, where they command the town. Monday afternoon the Capron and Hanes batteries on the right succeeded in tearing up the emplacements for a "palm" battery, as it is called, and in plumping shells into several blockhouses on Sahents, but the shots directed at the Spaniards in the trenches did not appear to have much effect. Shrapnel was rapidly broken directly over the trenches. yet in five minutes the trenches at every point of explosion would be alive with the enemy. They would watch for the flash of our guns and drop before the shells exploded. Our mortar fire was directed at the Spanish bull ring and tore up almost everything in the vicinity. It is understood that the bull ring is being used as a barracks.

The German Warship Kept Out of the Way.

MANILA, July 9, via Hongkong, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—The German gunboat Irene, in Subic bay, July 6, refused to permit the insurgents to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Admiral Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord to investigate. The Raleigh opened fire on the forts, and the Irene steamed out of the bay by another channel. Spaniards numbering over five hundred surrendered everything. The commander of the Irene explained that she interfered in the cause of humanity, and offered to turn over the refugees she had brought out. Dewey refused to receive them.

Spanish Vessel Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—It is reported from Key West that the steamer San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines, while trying to bring supplies to Blanco.

Sends a Final Answer.

SANTIAGO, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, General Toral sent a final refusal to Shafter's proposition for an unconditional surrender. It is not known at what hour the Americans will make an assault upon the city.

The Town of Siboney Burned.

OFF SIBONEY, July 12.—[By Associated Press]—The town of Siboney was burned today under order of the health authorities of the army. This served the double purpose of getting rid of unhealthy buildings and driving away scores of undesirable Cuban followers.

The Grand Assault Delayed.

SANTIAGO, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—General Randolph was able to get only one of his heavy batteries to the front yesterday, the heavy rains having rendered the roads from the landing place almost impassable. The attack on the city will not begin until the army is fully backed up by the big guns.

Natives Proving Troublesome at Manila.

MANILA, July 7.—[By Associated Press]—Four hundred native militia at Santa Anna have joined the insurgents. The Americans and insurgents are acting independently. Admiral Dewey is postponing operations until the arrival of General Merritt and reinforcements, in the meantime getting everything in readiness for decisive action when the proper time arrives. The natives are proving intractable, and there are many differences between the insurgent chiefs and Aquinaldo. Chief Aquinaldo imprisoned four chiefs, and it is believed he will have them shot. If he does, he will incur the enmity of the insurgents in the northern islands.

A PECULIAR EPIDEMIC.

Barbers Say They are not Responsible for It.

MEASLES PREVALENT IN TOWN.

Grown Folks' Trouble is a Breaking Out on the Face and Neck, and They are in as Great a Torment as the Children Afflicted With the Measles.

A disease that is generally supposed to be barber's itch, or sycosis, as the scientific call it, is more prevalent in Massillon now than measles. Local barbers are loth to believe that it is the itch, and there is not one who can be convinced that it first made its appearance among patrons of his. The tonsorial artists have discovered that the disease is also found among children and women, and this they thought to be proof that it had not its origin on their razors. Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, however, stated today that if one member of the family were to contract the disease, a towel in general use could easily cause it to spread.

At Norwalk, it is said, this disease became so prevalent that the board of health took the matter in hand. Several barber shops were closed, and other precautions were taken.

The disease usually announces its coming by a most unpleasant itching. Afterwards eruptions appear on the face or neck, usually the latter, though always on bearded parts. The eruptions are usually of a pustular character. A compound of sugar of lead, carbolic acid and oxide of zinc ointment, each in its proper proportion, is an excellent remedy. Scores of cases have been cured by its use.

There are many cases of measles in the city just now, as there usually is at this time of the year. There are no other contagious diseases.

HIS BACK BROKEN.

An Unfortunate Accident Near Canal Fulton.

Henry Beardsley, of Akron, was probably fatally injured Tuesday on the David Wagner farm west of Canal Fulton. Mr. Beardsley was hauling lumber to the trestle which is being erected by Messrs. Botzum and Hovey, of Akron, and the horses frightened and attempted to run away. Mr. Beardsley was thrown from the wagon and one of the wheels passed over his body breaking his back. Dr. Dissinger was called and Mr. Beardsley was taken to Akron in Daily's ambulance. But only slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. There were two other men on the wagon, but they escaped injury.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

The department of agriculture reports the week ending July 11th as having been favorable for harvesting and haymaking, but too dry for growing crops. Wheat is nearly all cut and threshing has begun; the yield is very good except in a few localities, where the heads are not very well filled. Hay is about all made and in good condition, but the yield is somewhat below the average. Corn is beginning to tassel in some localities, but its growth has been checked to some extent by the dry weather. Barley harvest continued; the crop good. Oats are heading and are in excellent condition; the yield promises to be excellent. Berries are reasonably plentiful, though the yield and condition would have been better had there been more rain recently. Potatoes are being dug and the output is not very good. The apple and peach crop in most localities will be very short Maximum temperatures ranged from 80 to 95, and the minimum from 50 to 65. Local showers fell on the 9th.

100 Doses in a Bottle

Is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is proof of its superior strength and economy. There is more curative power in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. This fact, with its unequalled record of cures, proves the best medicine for all blood diseases is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FEVER BREAKS OUT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—Fourteen suspicious fever cases have broken out in the quartermaster's department at Santiago. The men have been isolated. Surgeon Van Reypan, of the navy, says no reports of fever among the naval forces have been received. The hospital ship Solace sailed yesterday with wounded Americans and Spaniards for Newport News.

SPECIAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—A special meeting of the cabinet has been called. Important dispatches are being considered.

OFF FOR TAMPA.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—The first Ohio cavalry marched to Ringgold today, to take cars for Tampa.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

The War Causes a Delay in the Reorganization.

In more than one way will the continuation of the war effect the reorganization of the railroads now in the hands of receivers. As long as the country is engaged in war, the business of the country is in an uncertain condition. It is very difficult to estimate the earnings of the roads during the war. Some roads have really been making more money since the war was declared, while others have slumped off at a most discouraging rate. Not the smallest element to be considered is the war tax. At every turn the railroads must pay a tax. On every consignment of freight, the railroad must pay a tax. Competition is so strong that it is impossible for the roads to raise the rates, and there is no doubt that the railroads must pay the tax. Then it costs more to reorganize a railroad company now, than it did before the war tax law was passed. On every $100 in securities issued by the reorganization committee, a tax of five cents must be paid. This on the Wheeling reorganization, would amount to five or six thousand and might reach $10,000. All things make it difficult to reorganize the Hocking Valley and Wheeling. If it had not been or the war, both of these companies would be on a fair way by this time. The Wheeling will probably be out some time this year, but much work will be necessary before the new company takes charge.—Toledo Blade.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. 50 cents per bottle.

The Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Z. T. Baltzly who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size 50 cent and $1 00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Have You a Son, a Brother,

Husband or lover in the army or navy? Mail him today a 25c. package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't Blister, get Sore or Callous where Allen's Foot Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

It was early in the afternoon of a hot July day in the eventful year of 1775. The sun poured down with relentless energy on a public highway which led southward from the British-infested town of Boston, and rose in long wavering lines of heat from the parched and withered fields. What little breeze had started with the dawn had long since given up the race, and the whole landscape lay silent and dead, under the cloudless sky.

There came into view from beyond a clump of trees that lined the road near at hand, casting the only shadow in sight, a young man of perhaps twenty-five years, dressed in a ragged uniform of buff and blue, the colors of the Continental army. He was astride of a roan mare which was in a lather of sweat, and the rider himself was streaming with perspiration.

Reaching the welcome shade of the trees he brought his horse to a stop

"I guess we can rest here a bit, Nance."

and dismounted with a sigh of relief "I guess we can rest here a bit, Nance," he said, mopping his face with a handkerchief. "No fear of the British yet, but there's no knowing how soon we'll meet 'em. They may take another road back, however, for which we'll not be at all sorry, will we, old girl?" The horse answered only by a low whinny, and began to crop the grass by the roadside.

Slim of build, but strong and sinewy, straight as an arrow and nearly six feet tall, with a frank and fearless eye set in a full open countenance above a chin which showed firmness and determination of character, the young soldier made a pleasant picture as he stood there with careless grace, one arm half thrown over the animal's back. Looking intently up the road for a moment and satisfied that no one was in sight, he drew from his pocket a paper neatly folded and tied with a string. On its back was inscribed in large handwriting:

"From General Washington to Colonel Taylor. By Orderly Sherwood."

"The redcoats would give a good deal to get hold of that, if they knew about it," Sherwood soliloquized. "I reckon I'd better put it in a safer place than my pocket. Where shall it be? Ah, I have it—the saddle!"

The article referred to was a crude, home-made affair, being merely a pad or cushion of leather stuffed with hay, but it answered the purpose for which it was made very well. Slipping it from the horse the young orderly turned it over and, cutting a slit in the under side, pushed in the paper. "There," he said complacently, "even if I am held up by the dastards they will hardly think to look there." He hoped, however, to make the rest of the way without interruption.

He had come thus far from Cambridge, where Washington had his headquarters, without mishap, but was somewhat apprehensive that he might meet a party of soldiers from the British camp on Boston Neck, which, he had learned, had gone over the road he was traveling earlier in the day. He had some six miles further to go before reaching Colonel Taylor's post at Hilton's Bridge, just beyond Roxbury. "They won't dare go too near the post," he thought, "and I shall run upon them soon if I meet them at all. I will trust to luck, however, and keep on."

Getting on his horse again, he started slowly up the road keeping a watchful eye on the way ahead The sun with its incessant glare soon began to tire his eyes, and he became aware that he was very tired and thirsty Every stitch of his clothing was wringing wet with perspiration, and flies and dust fretted him

Under these conditions he began to relax his vigilance, and when he reached a sharp bend in the road he forgot his caution and swung round it directly into the midst of the very party he was trying to avoid

There were six of them, all dressed in the uniform of the British army. They were riding along slowly, talking together and driving a herd of cattle before them. It was plainly evident that they had been on a foraging expedition and had met with success They were as much surprised at Sherwood's sudden appearance as he was to find himself among them, they were quick to act however While one presented a musket at the young man's breast another sprang at the head of his horse. "What does this mean, you young rebel?" said the former, winking at his companions. "What is your errand in this direction on a hot day like this?"

"That most concerns me," said the young patriot boldly. He saw that he was fairly caught, and made up his mind to brave it out as best he could

"We'll see about that," said the man threateningly, thrusting out the barrel of his musket into Sherwood's face. "Do you see that?"

"I couldn't very well help it," was the cool reply.

"Well, that was built on purpose to blow the liberty out of rebels like you and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to do it, too, if you don't answer promptly. Do you understand?"

"Yes; what do you want to know?"

"Where are you going?"

"Up the road a piece."

"To the American post?"

Sherwood hesitated. "No," he said.

The man looked at him suspiciously. "I believe you're lying," he said. "What else would you be doing up this way under such a sun? You wouldn't be out for pleasure, I'll be bound; or you're a bigger fool than I take you for, if you are a rebel—now tell me one thing."

"Well?"

"What do you rebels expect to get out of this cursed business, anyway?"

Sherwood straightened himself up. "Our liberty and our rights," he replied.

"Liberty be 'anged; the only thing you'll ever get is a 'alter round your necks; remember that." Then turning to the others, he asked: "What shall we do with 'im?"

"Oh, let 'im go," said one. "We've got all we can attend to to get these cattle back to camp. Besides, what use 'ave we with a prisoner?"

"Very well, but let's search 'im first, ee may have something valuable about 'im; ee isn't out this way for nothing, and like as not ee 'as a message for the post."

At these words Sherwood inwardly congratulated himself on his forethought in hiding the paper in a more secure place than his pocket. On being told to dismount, he obeyed quietly and made no remonstrance while being searched. Of course nothing of value was found on him, much to his captor's evident disappointment.

"Well, get along," growled the man who had done most of the talking, "and mind we don't catch you on this road again. You'll not fare so well the next time."

As Sherwood walked up to his horse to mount, he could not forbear flashing an exultant look at the saddle. The man was watching him closely and caught the glance.

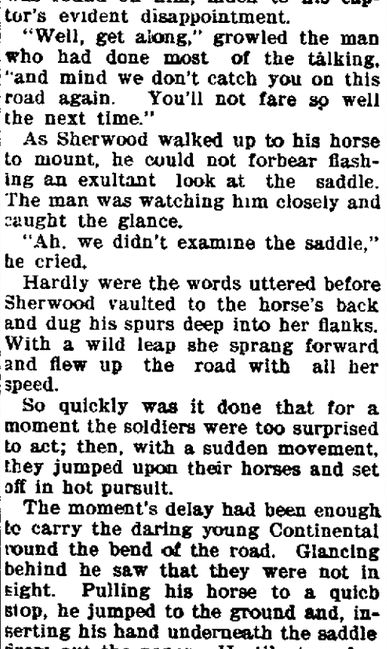
"Ah, we didn't examine the saddle," he cried.

Hardly were the words uttered before Sherwood vaulted to the horse's back and dug his spurs deep into her flanks. With a wild leap she sprang forward and flew up the road with all her speed.

So quickly was it done that for a moment the soldiers were too surprised to act; then, with a sudden movement, they jumped upon their horses and set off in hot pursuit.

The moment's delay had been enough to carry the daring young Continental round the bend of the road. Glancing behind he saw that they were not in sight. Pulling his horse to a quick stop, he jumped to the ground and, inserting his hand underneath the saddle drew out the paper. Hastily transferring it to his boot, he gave the mare a terrific kick, and then, dropping to the ground just as his pursuers swept round the bend. They caught sight of the fleeing horse and then of its fallen rider. As they neared the latter they drew rein, and at first seemed undecided whether to proceed.

Sherwood held his breath in suspense. What would they do, stop or



"Glancing behind he saw that they were not in sight."

go on? Only for an instant did they hesitate, then whipping up their horses they rushed on.

With a broad smile on his face Sherwood rose to his feet and looked after them. His ruse had succeeded, and with rejoicing in his heart, though with a six-mile walk before him, he turned and struck off across the fields.

Late that afternoon six tired and disgusted soldiers, with hot flushed faces, covered with dust from head to foot, mounted on horses that were white with foam, rode slowly into Boston town and sought the camp on the Neck. They drove before them a small roan mare, on whose back still slung the remnants of a much-worn saddle.—Charles Henry Olin

THE LEES OF VIRGINIA.

General Fitzhugh Lee a Decendent of Light-Horse Harry.

Peculiar interest attaches to the Lee family, of Virginia, this year, because of the very prominent part which General Fitzhugh Lee has taken in the recent history of the country Fitzhugh Lee is a descendant of revolutionary stock, but he is not, as has often been stated, a descendant of Richard Henry Lee, who moved the resolution for independence, nor yet of Francis Lightfoot Lee, who was one of the signers of that immortal document The present General Lee was the son of Robert E Lee, the famous Confederate commander, and a grandson of Henry Lee His mother was Miss Lucy Grymes, for whom Washington, in early life, entertained an unrequited passion; she is once or twice alluded to in his correspondence, as the "Lowland Beauty." Henry Lee was a graduate of Princeton, and in 1776, upon the nomination of Patrick Henry, was made captain of a Virginia company. A year later he joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania. He was repeatedly promoted for acts of conspicuous bravery, and was affectionately nicknamed "Light-horse Harry"

In 1799 General Lee was elected to Congress, and on the death of General Washington was appointed to deliver an oration commemorating the services of that great character. Upon this occasion Lee utterel the famous phrase, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

A STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

"Oh, dear, I wish I wasn't a little boy!" said Robert. And what do you think made him say it?

It was because his mamma had just told him to put away his blocks and to take Prince to the stable and give him some oats. Prince is his rocking-horse, and the stable is the corner between the rocking-chair and the south window. Every night Robert ties Prince to the chair, and holds a saucer of bird seed under his nose until he has eaten as much supper as a rocking-horse ought to eat. It does not take long, and he likes to feed his pony, but he knows his bread and milk are ready by that time, and his bedtime has come. This is why he said, "Oh, dear!"

"Why, what should I do if I hadn't any little boy?" said mamma; "and what would you do if you hadn't any little bed?"

Robert thought a moment, and then said:

"If I was a little bird I shouldn't want one. Oh, mamma, may I play I am a bird?"

"Yes, you may be a robin," replied his mamma.

So he began to hop about on the floor, flapping his arms for wings. When he was tired of doing this she told him to stand on one foot and put his head down on one side and go to sleep.

"Why, mamma, I can't sleep in that way. Besides, I am hungry."

"Are you sure?" said his mamma. "Well, here are some crumbs left from a cake my little boy had. You may eat them; but if you are a robin you must sleep as robins do."

Robert stood on one foot for two minutes. He thought it was an hour, he was so tired; and then he said he would rather be a cat, because he could lie down. His mamma poured some milk into a saucer, and put it on the floor, and said:

"Come, Kitty, Kitty!"

But he couldn't drink it as pussy did, and he tipped it over before he had tasted a drop. Then he lay down on the rug before the fire. He tried to curl himself up in a little ball, but he bumped his head, and he couldn't lie still and purr, though he tried very hard In a few minutes he jumped up and said:

"Mamma, I don't want to be a little boy yet. What else can I be?"

Mamma smiled and said.

"Do you want to be a flower?"

"Oh, yes," said Robert; "I will be a morning glory."

He had heard his mamma call his baby sister her little morning glory, as she lay cooing to herself in her crib, and he thought it a very sweet name.

"Well," said mamma, "the morning glories have all gone to sleep by this time, so you must come and stand by me and go to sleep, too."

Robert went to her and stood very still to show he was on a stem. Mamma put his arm through hers, because that flower always puts out little runners to hold on by. Then she told him how it twists itself up when its early bedtime comes, and Robert shut his eyes so tight and puckered his lips so close that his little face was as red as a rose.

Just then nurse came into the room with a bowl of bread and milk, and mamma said:

"Shall I sprinkle my flower with water or shall I give my little boy his supper?"

"Oh, I'll eat my supper," said Robert. "I'd rather you'd be my mamma than anything else."

So he sat in his mamma's lap while he ate his bread and milk; and she told him he was her little robin. Then she washed his face and hands, and called him her little kitten, because the mother cat always washed her kittens. And when she put on his nightgown she said he was her little flower, and wore a white dress like the other flowers. Then she kissed him, and said, My darling little boy;" and that was the best of all.

When he had said, "Now I lay me," and the prayer mamma made for him, he asked if he might say one more.

"Yes," answered mamma, smilingly, and he said:

"Dear Heavenly Father, I thank you for making me a little boy"

Then he shut his eyes, and in two minutes he didn't know whether he was a bird, or a boy, or a kitten, or a morning glory.

HE LIKED SCHOOLGIRLS.

An Anecdote of Dr Holmes Which Shows His Kindly Nature.

A pretty and authentic story is told by an elderly woman of an episode in which Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes figured, some years ago, in connection with herself and a friend, who were both at that time school girls in New York city. The day when compositions must be written was a terror to both of them, and with the calm daring which is so often found among quite young girls they wrote to Dr Holmes an artless request that he would write a composition for them The letter was a joint production, written by the one and illustrated by the other, and evidently tickled the autocrat's fancy, for he answered it promptly He did not write the composition, but he wrote them a genial and kindly letter, telling them that two girls who were clever enough to write such a note and enliven it with such drawings should have no difficulty in preparing compositions The letter is still a cherished possession of one of the partners in the prank, and she never wearies of telling the story and commenting upon the kind-heartedness of the busy and famous man, who could find time to take such friendly notice of the letter of two madcap girls.—Harper's Bazar.

To Amuse the Children.

A mother suggests a pleasant occupation for little children, that of cutting from white and colored paper the characters and objects read about in their favorite nursery stories—Jack and Jill and the pail of water; Bo-Peep and her sheep, Little Red Riding Hood, her Grandmother, and the Wolf. If the child has not enough inventive genius to do this at first, it will certainly derive pleasure from seeing the objects shaped from the paper, and be quite apt to wish to try it himself It will teach him to observe outlines as well as to exercise his imagination, and interest when making pictures with pencil or brush have temporarily lost their charm.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

Practical Hints for Producing the Best Crop.

The production of superior maple sugar demands the observance of cleanliness and celerity. In these lies the secret. Maple sap as it issues from the tree is a colorless fluid and the sugar made therefrom should be nearly so In tapping the tree, clean off the loose outside bark, use a sharp cutting bit one-half inch in diameter, bore not more than one and one-half inches deep, the larger per cent. of the sap flowing from the pulpy formation between bark and wood, makes a deep hole unnecessary. The spout should preferably be of metal, galvanized or tinned after manufacture, that no rusting part be exposed to sap; they should be carefully boiled in the spring before using, and as carefully dried at the close of the season.

Buckets may be of wood, or galvanized iron. If of wood, they should be painted every third year inside and out with white paint, thoroughly washed at close and beginning of the season; in storing do not stack them, but pile separately bottom up. If metal is used, clean carefully before use. At close of the season carefully "dry in the sap"—the sweet quality of the sap making a kind of varnish which will prevent rusting. Covers should be made to fit as closely as possible to keep leaves and bits of bark from getting into the sap; more necessary are covers to keep sap from pollution by drippings from the tree, and from snow and rain. The time spent in some seasons by a sugar maker in cleaning out snow from open buckets would pay for covers.

Gathering should be done daily; the gathering tub may be of wood or heavy galvanized steel; if of wood they should be thoroughly painted inside and out and often washed; the sap should be thoroughly strained through cloth as it passes into this tub; also when it leaves it. The storage tank may be made from 2-inch plank (or galvanized steel) of such capacity as the size of the orchard demands, (one 12 ft long by 3 ft wide and deep will hold 800 gal); this should be lined with zinc, with a partition say 4 ft from one end, so that old sap (say 10 hours from the tree is old) may be kept from the newly gathered. Convenience in cleaning would also demand it. The tank should be tightly covered and placed in the coolest part of the sugar house, and away from the evaporator.

The evaporator should be the best procurable. In buying, get one with a capacity at least a third greater than the demands of your orchard. The saving in fuel will soon make up the increased expense. The quality of the sugar depends most upon this part of work, as here rapid work obtains. The sooner sap becomes sugar the nicer the product. By the use of a regulator or feeder, it is possible to keep a uniform flow of sap from storage tank to evaporator; use dry fuel, and rush the boiling. "Syrup down" every hour, keep constant watch of your pan, wipe the inside edges as opportunity offers, skim off the frothy matter as it gathers. Allow nothing but sap to get into the pans; any foreign matter boiled a few minutes only will ruin the color of a "batch." The covered pans prevent anything from getting in, but we recommend care rather than cover, believing that more rapid work can be done without covers. If your sugar is to be marketed at once, the syrup should go from the evaporator to the "sugaring on" pan without being allowed to cool. The hot syrup should be strained through flannel or felt before the final cooking. The old-fashioned seething process is uncalled for. Cleanliness precludes the chance of anything to "settle" being in the syrup, so also in "sugaring off." We do not see the need of putting egg, milk or anything else into the boiling syrup for the purpose of "raising the scum." You skim out what you put in (perhaps) but no more, because it ought not to be there. For the sugar house, build a large one of three rooms, storage and evaporating, with a close wood room apart from either, so the dirt and dust insident thereto cannot get beyond it. Place the house upon a slope, that the driveway from orchard may be high enough to allow the sap to flow from gathering tub to storage tank, and in turn from tank to evaporator, thus saving labor. Good ventilation should be had for free escape of steam; the rooms should be tightly sheathed and floored, so as to be kept clean. So, briefly we have told what we believe, from years of observation and labor among the sugar camps of New Hampshire, to be the requisites for producing a fine article in maple sugar.—American Agriculturist.

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- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Parlor Car on Train No. 4 to Pittsburg, where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 22 connect in Union Station for the East.

Dark Faced Type denotes Time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Light faced, from 12 noon to 12 midnight.

Westward.	6	8	16	18	12	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsburg lv.	*7 00	*3 00	*7 30	*5 00	*5 00	
Rochester "	8 05			6 15	5 45	
Conway "				6 28		
Leetonia "	9 12			7 35		
Salem "	9 26			7 50	6 17	
Alliance { ar.	9 50			8 20	6 55	
{ lv.	9 55			8 20	PM	
Limaville "				8 37		
Orrville "				8 49		
Canton "	10 26			9 05		
Massillon "	10 36			9 22		
Navarre "				9 37		
Bolivar "				9 44		
Orrville "	11 00		10 05	9 55		
Smithville "				10 10		
Wooster "	11 16		10 25	10 22		
Shreve "				10 34		
Big Prairie "				10 54		
Lakeville "				10 57		
Loudonville "				11 10	22	
Perrysville "				11 20	AM	
Lucas "				11 34	15 30	
Mansfield "	12 20		11 50	11 50	5 50	
Crestline ar	12 45		12 15	12 15	6 40	
Bucyrus lv	1 11	PM	12 26	12 26	6 40	
Lima "	2 05		2 05	1 10	10 10	
Van Wert "	2 50		2 50	1 55	11 33	
Ft. Wayne ar.	3 45		3 45	2 45	12 25	
Warsaw lv.	4 55		4 55	3 55	1 35	
Plymouth "	5 31		5 31	4 30	2 12	
Valparaiso "	6 30		6 30	5 30	3 05	
Chicago ar.	8 00		8 00	7 00	4 40	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	26	8	4	6		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 52	1 20	4 00		
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 38	5 37		
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52		
Van Wert lv.	2 12	8 55	6 36		32	
Lima "	3 15	9 55	7 35	8 30	AM	
Bucyrus "	5 15	11 49	9 45	10 09	15 20	
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	5 45	
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 58	
Lucas "	6 58			11 28	6 11	
Perrysville "	7 08			11 41	6 17	
Loudonville "	7 15			11 51	6 27	
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 31	
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6 39	
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	7 00	
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 11	
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 25	
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 31	
Burton City "	8 37				7 38	
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 50	
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	8 05	
Canton "	9 13	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 24	
Louisville "	9 30			2 20	8 36	10
Maximo "	9 40			2 32	AM	
Alliance { ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 58	
{ lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	2 50	9 40	35
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 41	10 10	9 53
Leetonia "	10 45		2 47		10 25	
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10 34	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 05	4 45	11 45	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15	11 30
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

*Daily, †Except Sunday. |Meals. ‡Flag Stop. bStops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 22 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 21 and 32. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

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Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	26 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m		
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15			
Euclid Ave.. "	9 00	7 50	3 26			
Newburg ..... "	9 18	8 05	3 30			
Hudson ..... "	9 45	8 40	4 16			
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 32			
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45			
Orrville ... { Ar	11 08	10 05	5 40			
{ Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45			
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 00	6 30	6 00		
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 19	p. m	7 07		
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 50	12 35		7 20		
{ Lv	1255	1240		17 25		
Centerburg... "	1 17	1 10		7 52		
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 52		8 26		
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 15		8 55		
	p. m	a. m		a. m		
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40				
	p. m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
Cincinnati.. Lv	8 00	8 00				
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 35		4 35		
Westerville.. "	11 55	1 06		5 02		
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51		5 39		
M. Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20		6 06		
{ Lv	11 00	12 25		16 10		
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40		6 25		
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35		
Orrville... { Ar	3 05	4 45	9 35	p.m.		
{ Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40			
{ Ar		5 55				
Akron..... { Lv	4 05	16 05	11037			
{ Ar	4 17	6 17	10 48			
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 30	6 30	11 02			
Hudson..... "	5 05	7 05	11 42			
Newburg ..... "	5 16	7 16	12 04			
Euclid Ave.. "	5 33	7 30	12 10			
Cleveland....Ar	p.m.	a.m.	a.m			

	114	Mls	Dresden Branch		113
	a.m.				p.m
.....	†6.11	.....	Lv Millersburg..Ar	.....	†6 06
.....	7 00	0	" ...Killbuck... "	.....	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" ...Warsaw..... "	.....	4 15
.....	8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale "	.....	3 00
.....	9 30	33	Ar ....Trinway..... "	.....	2 25
.....	†1015	50	Ar ..Zanesville...Ar	.....	†12 4
	a.m.				

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.

Where no time is given trains do not stop

Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m.

For any information, address,

C. P. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent. 89 North High St. COLUMBUS, O.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, } Receivers.

Time Table—In effect Nov. 28, 1897

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 5*	Mail
	a. m.	p. m.	
Toledo.....Lv	8 45	4 00	
Oak Harbor.....	9 37	4 57	
Fremont.....	10 00	5 21	
Clyde.....	10 16	5 37	
Bellevue.....	10 29	5 53	
Monroeville.....	10 44	6 10	
Norwalk.....	10 58	6 25	
Wellington.....	11 20	7 00	
Spencer.....	11 46	7 18	
Lodi.....	12 01 p	7 37	
Creston.....	12 16	7 51	
Orrville.....	12 41	8 07	a. m.
Massillon.....Lv	1 15	8 45	6 05
Navarre.....	1 27		6 23
Zoar.....	1 37		6 40
Valley Jct.....	1 53		6 59
Sherrodsville.....	2 21		7 19
Bowerston.....	2 45		7 55
Unionvale.....	3 23		8 25
Warrenton.....	4 20		9 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 40		9 35
Wheeling.....	4 50		9 45

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*
	a. m.	p. m.	
Wheeling.....	8 40	8 45	
Martin's Ferry...	8 50	8 55	
Warrenton.....	9 10	4 20	
Unionvale.....	9 50	5 00	
Bowerston.....	10 45	5 50	
Sherrodsville.....	11 09	18	
Valley Jct.....	11 25	6 34	
Zoar.....	11 39	6 40	
Navarre.....	11 55	7 04	a. m.
Massillon.....	12 20 p	7 20	5 05
Orrville.....	12 55		5 37
Creston.....	1 23		6 01
Lodi.....	1 50		6 18
Spencer.....	1 54		6 23
Wellington.....	2 05		6 4
Norwalk.....	2 46		7 28
Monroeville.....	2 59		7 40
Bellevue.....	3 18		7 55
Clyde.....	3 28		8 10
Fremont.....	3 45		8 27
Oak Harbor.....	4 08		8 50
Toledo.....Ar	5 10		9 45

Ohio River Division. *Daily.

	a. m.	p. m.		
Wheeling.....Lv.	*8 40	*3 45		
Brilliant.....	9 34	4 44		
Mingo Jct.....	9 44	4 54		
Steubenville.Ar.	9 55	5 05		
Steubenville, Lv.	*8 30	*3 40		
Mingo Jct.....	8 41	3 51		
Brilliant.....	8 51	4 01		
Wheeling.....Ar.	9 45	4 50		

*Daily

M. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst Gen'l Pass Agt

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 18 8

North Bound Main Line.	2	4	6	8
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Central Standard		5 50	1 40	5 00
Bellaire.....	.....	6 05	1 45	5 12
Bridgeport.....	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 28
Uhrichsville.....	5 04	8 28	4 03	7 23
New Philadelphia.....	5 11	8 36	4 10	7 35
Canal Dover.....	5 41	9 09	4 39	8 05
Justus.....	6 00	9 28	4 54	8 18
Massillon.....	6 18	9 40	5 11	.....
Canal Fulton.....	6 25	9 49	5 18	.....
Warwick.....	6 48	10 12	5 40	.....
Sterling.....	6 55	10 18	5 48	.....
Seville.....	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Medina.....	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Lester.....	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Brooklyn.....	8 30	11 50	7 15	...
Cleveland.....				

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester.....	8 25	10 50	6 40	3 25
Grafton.....	8 43	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria.....	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain.....	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Central Standard				
Cleveland.....	7 20	2 25	5 35	.....
Brooklyn.....	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester.....	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina.....	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville.....	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling.....	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick.....	9 18	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton.....	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon.....	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus.....	10 03	5 02	8 25	6 46
Canal Dover.....	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia.....	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 23
Uhrichsville.....	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport.....	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire.....		8 25	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M
Lorain.....	6 27	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria.....	6 44	2 32	4 40	10 06
Grafton.....	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester.....	7 23	3 13	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	No 4.	No. 8.	No. 10	No. 6
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Massillon	6 30	A 11 30	P 3 30	P 3 30	P. 6 30
Canton...	6 48	8 15	P 12 05	4 19	7 40
Akron....	6 22	9 05	1 00	5 13	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 05	2 10	6 20	9 25

SOUTH BOUND

	No. 1.	No 3	No 7	No. 5,	No. 47
Cleveland	A 7 15	A 11 00	P 1 30	P 3 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 27	12 01	2 30	4 40	7 35
Canton..	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Salter

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wedn'day, June 15, '98, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8:00 a.m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

HOW TO HANDLE CLOVER.

Directions For Making Hay of Good Quality With Economy of Time.

How to make clover hay of good quality is of interest to every up to date farmer. With good weather any careful farmer ought to succeed in making such hay. Cloudy and rainy weather of course decreases the chance of success. A correspondent of The Prairie Farmer, who has the experience of 15 seasons in the business, says:

To succeed well the farmer must have all needed help at call and the necessary tools of the most convenient kind. If we cut in the morning, we do not expect to get it in shock or mow till next day. Our advice is not to cut till the dew is off. If we have a tedder, and every farmer that makes clover hay should have one, we can hasten the work by starting the mower before the dew is all off and following at once with the tedder. It will dry quicker by being tossed in the air than it will standing uncut. We have taken clover in the swath, wet with rain, that if undisturbed would not have dried before noon, and by starting the tedder early in the morning have it dry and in the barn the same day, and a desirable quality of hay at that. If we must have clover wet with rain after it is cut, we prefer to have it wet in the swath rather than in the windrows or shock.

Our usual plan after we make a start is to cut in the evening what we can cure and put in windrows or shock the next day. The next day after putting in the windrow or shock, and as soon as the dew is off, the windrows or shocks—or both—should be opened out to the free circulation of the air and heat of the sun. If the day is favorable, about 10 o'clock it will be safe to put in the barn or stack. It can be put in a tight barn when containing a greater per cent of moisture and have it come out good hay than it can with safety be put in the stack.

The great drawback with most farmers against securing good clover hay is the fact that only a part of the day can be utilized in handling it. The morning and evening must be lost to him and the men employed unless he has other work. We have found that every bundle dropped from the horse fork or sling into the mow should be moved. If this is not done, it will mow burn under the carrier track. When rushing the work, we drop a few loads in the mow and then move and store back the next morning. This allows the excess of heat to escape without injury to the hay and gives the men employment, to some extent, in the morning, while the dew is drying off in the field.

Clover hay cannot be too dry to store in the mow. It may be too dry to handle without loss of leaves and some stems, but if put in the mow in this condition we know it will come out good hay. On the other hand, it is easy to err in judgment as to the amount of moisture it may safely contain when stored. Foreign moisture, rain or dew, is much more detrimental than that naturally belonging to the plant. If once wet with rain, it is not safe to put damp wisps in mow or stack, thinking that the surrounding hay will absorb the moisture, for it will not. The damp hay will come out moldy and unfit for use.

To have clover cured as dry grass it must be cut when in full bloom, but unless the weather is most favorable it is very difficult to cure at this stage. If necessary to use a tedder and the sun is hot, all the leaves will be whipped off. Two or three days later, when a few heads have begun to brown, it will be found much easier to cure. The leaves will not burn up so easily and be lost in handling. In our own work we prefer to lose some of the grass nature and cut a little later than to have so much trouble in curing when cut so green.

How to Work Out a June Grass Sod.

In answer to a correspondent who plowed a June grass sod this spring and tried, with unsatisfactory results, to get it into shape to plant to corn or potatoes, The American Cultivator says: There was not time for it to rot down sufficiently. June grass is really a first cousin to quack grass and very nearly as hard to manage. The best way to work it out is to fall plow and let the frost pulverize the furrows, sifting out fine soil, and breaking and destroying many of the roots. If you will then begin with the first warm days of spring to cultivate the furrows with a spring tooth drag, the old sod will be made into mellow seed bed. You can get something from it this year by cultivating until near July and sowing buckwheat. That will keep down most of the June grass until fall, and next year the sod will be in excellent condition to be plowed up for corn. There is a prejudice among farmers against following buckwheat with corn. The sole reason, we think, is that the buckwheat is usually grown on land that does not dry out soon enough to allow corn to grow. But a June grass sod that has been rotted down by smothering it with a thick growth of buckwheat is, we think, in excellent condition for growing corn or any other crop the following year.

Concentrated Feed Stuffs.

The various products known as gluten meals, gluten feeds, germ feed and the like are the residues resulting from the manufacture of starch and glucose (grape sugar) from maize or Indian corn.

Dried brewers' grain is the kiln dried residue from beer manufacture. It consists of some of the starch, together with the hulls, germ and gluten of the barley. A small portion of the gluten and the larger part of the starch are removed from the barley by the action of diastase and yeast.

IRRIGATION.

Some New Methods That Are Coming Into Use In California.

The present season of drought in California has had the effect of turning attention to new methods of irrigation and water supply. In southern California to some extent reservoirs for storing the winter rainfall and canals and ditches for distributing it on the land have been provided, but, according to a correspondent of The New England Homestead, irrigation is less in vogue in the central and northern parts of the state. The winter's rainfall is depended upon to supply sufficient moisture to produce crops, and when this fails crops are a failure The writer says:

This season irrigation is an absolute necessity to insure crops, and water must be procured at once. To this end several methods are being resorted to where water is within reach. In many places surface water can be reached at reasonable depths, 30 to 50 feet, and many farmers are sinking wells and putting in pumping plants, worked by wind, steam or gasoline engines. In these a large shaft five to six feet square is sunk for a depth of 20 or 30 feet, from the bottom a smaller shaft is sunk until an abundant flow of water is struck. A centrifugal pump is set on the bottom of the first shaft and driven by the power on the surface, and usually an ample supply of water is thus obtained. On some large tracts several of these wells are sunk. For irrigating trees, vines and vegetables this plan is working well.

The latest novelty in irrigation, however, is being worked along the Sacramento river. On either side of this river are large bodies of very fertile land devoted to orchards, small fruits and vegetables grown largely for the San Francisco markets. These have always depended upon the winter's rainfall, and this season are suffering severely. It is now proposed to run a boat up and down the river with a powerful pumping plant on board and by means of hose and flumes carry the water from the Sacramento to the lands aligning its banks. As the country here is almost a dead level for miles a very large area could be reached in this manner.

Another plan now in successful operation in the Capay valley is a pumping outfit on wheels. This operates along Cache creek and is used for irrigating a large section of orchards. The plant consists of a gasoline engine and a pump, mounted on a heavy truck with eight inch wheels. The pump lifts 42,000 gallons of water per hour a height of 30 feet, or 30,000 gallons to a height of 40 feet, and will irrigate 20 acres of orchard each 12 hours at a running expense of $1.52 per day, exclusive of labor. The plant can be removed to any point desired along the creek or could be used for well pumping if the supply of water was sufficient.

"Sugar Is Hoed Into the Beet."

Cultivation begins as soon as the beets are large enough to mark the row, either with a horse or hand cultivator, according as the field is large or small. The Oregon station in a recent bulletin advises that regular cultivation be given not only to prevent weeds, but also to keep the land in good tilth. In short, according to this authority, beets must be given garden care from start to finish. The German saying that the "sugar is hoed into the beet" is very apt. Under no circumstances should a crust be allowed to form on the soil. While it is necessary that roots should at all times be below the surface, yet the soil should never cover the crown of the beet. If the soil has been properly prepared, no difficulty will be experienced with beets growing out of the ground and ridging will be unnecessary, but if there is any tendency of individual beets to extend above the ground the soil must be drawn around them at the last cultivation. Beets must be kept in the ground, else the tare at the factory will be heavy, for factories cannot use these extended crowns with their impurities. It is frequently desirable to give the beets deeper cultivation after they have attained some size. When the beets reach such a stage that the leaves nearly cover the ground, the cultivator may be laid aside, but the weeds must be kept in check by hand pulling, and 20 acres from that time on will be sufficient to keep one man busy all the time.

Hints For Handling Comb Honey.

A clever suggestion originates with a correspondent of the Canadian Bee Journal: In every crate of honey to be shipped put a slip 5 by 8 inches, printed as follows:

"Comb honey; how to handle it.—You must not drop it. Hold it only by the wood, and when removing it from the crate, or at any other time, do not break the delicate cappings covering the cells, otherwise the honey will run out. Where to keep it—in a warm, dry room. No place too warm in which a person can live. Never put it in the cellar, as honey will draw dampness and cause the cappings to break and the honey to leak."

Worms on Tobacco.

"About July 10 the first crop of worms may be expected," says an Ohio correspondent of The National Stockman and Farmer, "and every one of this first crop allowed to escape will develop into a moth in six weeks, and this moth will lay at least 200 eggs. I have always destroyed the worms on my own crop by hand picking, as I believe the use of poisons to be dangerous to the chewer of leaf grown under its use, but paris green is cheap, convenient, speedy and effectual, and its use on tobacco is now almost universal."

Fruit In Evaporators.

According to The Rural Northwest, in all cases when fruit in the evaporators begins to drip it is conclusive evidence that the fruit is too hot, and either the temperature of the air must be reduced or the air must be forced among the fruit more rapidly so as to cool it by speedier evaporation.

COOLEST OF OFFICERS

JAMES RYAN FOUGHT WITH THE HERO OF MANILA IN 1863.

Took Dewey From His Burning Ship—Dewey Stopped to Spike the Guns Before Abandoning the Riddled Frigate Mississippi.

There is a man in Brooklyn who fought under Admiral George Dewey, the lion of Manila Bay, on the frigate Mississippi when she was riddled at Port Hudson by the shells of the Confederates. This naval veteran's name is James Ryan. He works in the Navy Yard. He was elated over Dewey's victory in the Philippines, and says that his old commander is the coolest, bravest and most level-headed officer at close quarters in the United States navy.

"Why, Dewey ought to have been an Admiral long ago," said Ryan. "I can remember the destruction of the old Mississippi just as if it occurred yesterday. Melancthon Smith was her captain, and Dewey was first lieutenant.

The order to attack Port Hudson came at night. Dewey, on his own responsibility, ordered us to whitewash the decks so that the gun's crew would have a chance to see the running gear of the guns. Such an order had never been given before to the crew of a man-of-war.

"Going down the river before daybreak the Richmond became disabled. In trying to steer clear of her we ran aground. As ill luck would have it we stuck fast in the mud within a hundred yards of the Confederate batteries. Why, we were so close we could hear them talking.

"You can imagine what a nice mark we were for the enemy. In a little while the shells from their batteries began to fly all about us. It didn't take long, I tell you to set the Mississippi aflame from stem to stern.

Dewey was the coolest man of us all. As soon as he saw that the vessel was lost he ordered us to spike the guns. At that time the men were leaping overboard to escape the flames.

"I took Lieutenant Dewey and some of his crew ashore in the catamaran. As we were trudging through the country we ran across a band of guerillas. They demanded to know if we had any officers in our party. We answered no, and they let us go. They didn't notice Dewey's rank, because we had cut the buttons off his coat.

"The last I saw of Mr. Dewey was on July 30, 1863, when he gave me a note that read:

"'I hereby certify that James Ryan, ordinary seaman, was attached to the United States steamer Mississippi at the time of her loss, March 14, 1863.' He gave it to me for evidence to help me get the value of my belongings lost on the Mississippi."

The fighting spirit has not yet left this gallant Irishman. "If they'd take me," he said, "I'd be back in the navy to-morrow—especially if I could have a chance to fight under George Dewey again."

Yellow Fever's Antidote.

No one factor is more favorable for the propagation of yellow fever than filth; and when to this is added bad or imperfect sanitary regulations, besides certain climatic conditions, we have all that is really needed to keep up the prevalence of this disease. There is no place in the world at the present time whre yellow fever is epidemic, that is, where it is more or less constantly present, that is not noted for its bad sanitary condition and filth. Therefore, the continued presence of this disease is almost always largely due to carelessness, and is consequently in a great measure avoidable.

Yellow fever can make but little headway where cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements are in force. We have, then, to start with, very potent means of preventing an outbreak of yellow fever among our soldiers and sailors which may be sent to Cuba.

Therefore, those who expect to see service in Cuba may well dismiss the subject of yellow fever from their minds and leave this matter in the hands of the medical officers of their respective organizations. They have done their part when they comply with and aid in the enforcement of the different rules above referred to. It is important to know that at present there is no specific for the cure or prevention of yellow fever, and that the remedies which will probably be freely advertised for this purpose are not only worthless, but as a rule injurious, and therefore should form no part o the outfit of the soldier or sailor.

About Our Naval Officers.

Of the flag officers and captains of to-day assigned to duty afloat not one is over 60, while one or two are not even 50. Watson is 58, Schley is 57, Sampson is 55, Evans is 54, Chadwick, Goodrich and Jewell are not yet 50. Few of the battleship commanders are more than 50. Taylor of the Indiana, Evans of the Iowa, and Chadwick of the New York, are the youngest. Taylor and Chadwick were graduated from the academy in 1866.

There were all classes of boys among these youngsters of 1860. The writer made a cruise in China waters in 1860-'61 in the then crack ship of the navy, the steam frigate Niagara. The purpose was to carry to their homes the members of the first Japanese embassy that ever visited this country. The cruise occupied a year and was much in the nature of a pleasure trip. There were seven midshipmen sent to the Niagara and they were as lively a set of boys as the academy had ever turned out. It seems as if the department had picked out all the promising young men for unpleasant details, and had sent on this fancy cruise, according to the standard of the day, the least promising of the class. The present Admiral Bunce, for instance, and Crittenden, Watson, Farragut's flag lieutenant, now a commodore were sent to the coast of Africa to hunt for and catch slave ships. Captain Mahan, of literary fame, was sent to the Water Witch, a wretched little gunboat, in the gulf of Mexico. The young men sent to the Niagara were E. G. Read, who afterward commanded the rebel ship Tallahassee.

FALL VS. WINTER LAYERS.

Late Winter Eggs Are the Most Profitable for Hatching.

In most localities, eggs laid in November or December are worth nearly or quite twice as much as eggs laid in February. If profit is the object in keeping poultry, it is plain that eggs ought to be secured in the fall and first winter month. To accomplish this, it is necessary to replace the hens with pullets every year, and to hatch the chickens early and make them grow Hens commonly stop laying in September or October, and do not begin to lay again, to any extent, until after New Year's, when the high prices are over for the season. Thus they must be fed for about three months, for which they give little or no return, for there is no insrease in weight. On the other hand, a pullet that begins to lay in October will not furnish eggs when they are the highest, but at the same time is gaining in weight; and the pullet will more than keep up with the hen in laying for the remainder of the year

To get pullets that will begin to lay in September or October it is necessary that they be hatched in March or the early part of April. Many think that it is very difficult to make chickens live if they are hatched before April or May My own experience is that it is easier to raisee hickens hatched in March than those hatched in May or June. I have only two small houses, and no place where a hen can be set except in these houses. To prevent other hens from interfering with the sitting hens I use a movable box that can be closed during the early part of the day. Every afternoon it should be opened and corn and water provided for the sitting hen. If the hen will not come off from the nest of her own accord, she should be gently lifted off. Another advantage of such a box is that the hen can be kept on the nest, after the chickens are hatched, until it is time to remove her The box should be about fifteen inches high and long, and twelve inches wide A part of one side is taken off, leaving six inches at the bottom, to this the upper part is hinged, and a button put on to hold it in position when closed If the box is very light, holes should be bored around the top to admit air Such a box costs very little, and is in every way better than stationary boxes

If a hen begins to sit on another nest, I move her, in the night, to this box in which is a china nest egg, and fasten her in. The next afternoon, just dark, she is taken off and fed. If she does not go back to the right place, I move her again, or better yet, guide her to the box. After two or three days she becomes accustomed to the place and is ready for the real eggs. Fresh gravel must be placed where the hens can get it when they come off to feed, otherwise they areli able to be troubled with dysentery. Managed in this way a hen can be set in the winter and the eggs will hatch just as well as at any time in the year. Of course, such an arrangement means regular daily care, but it will pay in dollars and cents.—American Agriculturist.

THE FARM.

Butter making has an advantage of milk selling in that the skim milk is valuable on the farm as a food for the cattle, pigs and poultry.

A great advance in theory and fact has been made over the old notion that good beeves could not be made before they are 4 years old. Better blood, breeding and management now make them most profitable at half that age.

Old sheep are more profitable than young ones as long as they are healthy It is claimed by some that any sheep failing to regain her flesh properly after her lamb is sold should not be kept, as there is danger of her not living through the next lambing.

No animal upon the farm requires so long a time to overcome the effects of over feeding as does the sheep, and when a steady gain is necessady in fattening specoal care must be taken in regard to this point. There is the same risk in feeding growing lambs.

Some have the mistaken notion that when poultry are being fitted for market, stuffing should be commenced at the start, but this is not the conclusion of experience. The feeding for fattening should be gradually increased. Care and good sense are requisite for the best results.

For several seasons it is more desirable to have colts come in the fall than in the spring It is no little item that they are not so worried by flies and heat. They seem to stand the change better when weaned at the springing of the grass than if taken from their mothers in the autumn.

In a comparison of corn meal and corn meal mixed with cotton seed as food for steers, recently made at the Oklahoma experimental station, it was found that some of the steers seemed to dislike the cotton seed while others ate it readily. The lot fed corn meal ate more and gained more than did those fed the mixture.

It is claimed that the scab in sheep has been completely wiped out in Australia by persistent use of hot baths of sulphur and tobacco, followed by one of sulphur and quicklime, at a temperature of 110 degrees. Whatever the apparent condition of an imported sheep, it must go into the bath. There is no more scab, but it has been eradicated at great cost.

There are on almost all farms some bits of land naturally as good as the rest that remain unproductive for lack of capital. It may not be more profitable to bring these into productiveness than it is to put the bulk of the manure and labor on the best land, but it makes the farm look better. Quite often when these places are too stony for cropping trees planted there will prove the best use such places can be made to serve

Salt as Manure.

The action of common salt and its manurial value is somewhat of an unsettled point, but so much is certain—that it cannot take the place of a complete fertilizer, as it supplies no special ingredient of plant food. Yet, in some cases an application of salt has produced favorable results, probably owing to its promoting decomposition of the animal and vegetable matter contained in the soil. It also absorbs moisture and may have a useful physical effect. It is used in quantities of from 300 to 500 pounds per acre.

Ask Your Neighbor

whose house is conspicuously clean, whose work worries her least, whose leisure time is greatest, how she manages. The chances are ten to one she will answer:

"I do all my cleaning with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Sold by all grocers. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

—VIA—

The Overland Limited

aves Chicago, 10;30 p. m every day the year. Through Palace Sleeping rs from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations o San Francisco and Los Angeles; also hrough Through Tourist Sleeping Car ervice from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year.

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars.

Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change.

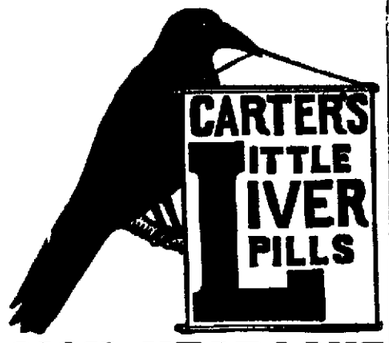
Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa.
W B KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

C & B LINE

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

AND

"CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD,

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
CLEVELAND, O.

Newman's Creek Ditch Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Joint Board of Commissioners of Wayne and Stark counties, Ohio, at the Commissioners office, in the City of Wooster, Ohio, on Friday, July 15, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., due bearing will be had, by and before said joint Board of Commissioners upon the Engineer's reports, applications for appropriations of land taken for said improvement, compensations and damages, change of route, change of assessments, and other matters pertaining to said improvement, or parties affected thereby, according to law.

WM. REED,
Auditor of Stark County.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address,

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE. AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D & C floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed The island itself is a grand romantic spot its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience annunciators, bath rooms, etc, illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

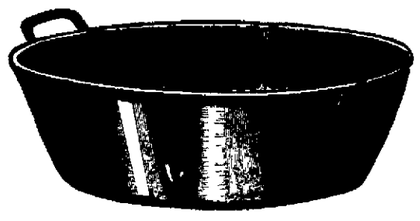
ELLERY'S MID-SUMMER BARGAIN SALE.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, JULY 16 and 18.

We have always made it our business to have the goods the people want. at the time they need them, at prices less than they expect to pay for them. We are offering at this sale a large number of items especially adapted to this season of the year.

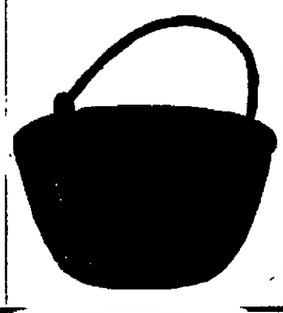
The little prices we ask talk louder than the largest type.

Stamped Tin Dish Pans



10 qt. Common Dish pan
10 Cents.
14 qt. Common Dish Pan
14 Cents.
17 qt. Common Dish Pan
17 Cents.

Granite Preserving Kettles.



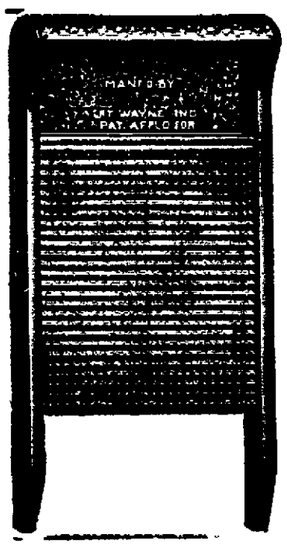
1⅛-quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....10c
2-quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....13c
2½-quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....17c
3-quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....19c
4 quart Granite Preserving Kettle..... 21c
5 quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....25c
6 quart Granite Preserving Kettle.....29c
7-quart Granite Preserving Kettle 35c

Bargains like these are wha ake our store busy while others a dle.

COFFE POTS.

4qt. Tin Coffee Pots 10c

We have in stock one crate of Maddock's English Tea Cups and Saucers
It is a dainty shape and the best ware, per set.... **37c.**
DURING THIS SALE ONLY.



Wash Boards
—WITH—
Galvanized
Iron Top,
..19 Cents..

Japanned Flour Bin.

Holds One Sack of Flour.
65 CENTS.
During This Sale Only.

Fly Paper, Tangle Foot, 3 double Sheets 5c

Tin Preserving Kettles.

2½-qt. Tin Preserving Kettles..... 7c
3-qt. Tin Preserving Kettles..... 8c
4-qt. Tin Preserving Kettles..... 9c
5 qt. Tin Preserving Kettles.....10c
6-qt. Tin Preserving Kettles.....12c
7-qt. Tin Preserving Kettles.....15c
10-qt. Tin Preserving Kettle.....19c
These Kettles are offered for this sale at Realy less than half the usual price.
These are Bargain Prices for Our Bargain List.

Granite Pie Pans...
Three for 25 cents.

..THE HOME REPAIRING OUTFIT, No. 2...

A Complete Outfit of Tools and Materials for Boot, Shoe and Rubber Repairing.

Contents:—1 iron last for men's work. 1 iron last for boys' work. Peg awl. 1 iron last for women's work. 1 iron last for children's work. 1 shoehammer 1 iron stand for lasts. 1 shoeknife. 1 peg awl handle. 1 sewing awl. 1 wrench for peg awl handle. 1 sewing awl handle. 1 stabbing awl handle. 1 stabbing awl. 1 bottle leather cement. 1 bottle rubber cement. 1 bunch bristles, 1 ball shoe thread. 1 ball shoe wax, 1 pkg. clinch nails, 4-8 in 1 pkg. clinch nails, ⅜ in. 1 pkg. clinch nails, 6-8 in. 1 pkg. heel nails. 4 prs. heel plates, assorted sizes, 6 harness needles, 1 copy directions.

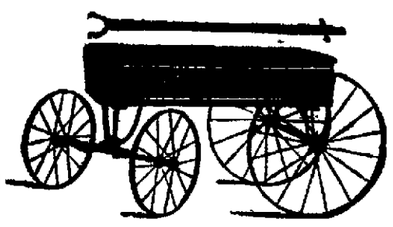
33 Articles Securely Packed in a Neat, Strong Box; weight 18 lbs.

COMPLETE
98c
You save the price of the set by repairing one pair of shoes.

Granite Chamber Pails.

10-Quart Granite Chamber Pail..... **35c**
During this sale only.

STEEL WAGONS.

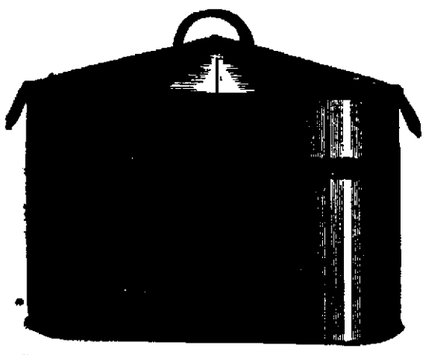


If the Boys want a good, substantial Steel Wagon, now is the time to buy it. We offer another lot of these $1.50 Wagons at **98c.**

"A Box of Ammunition for the Battle of Economy," is
The Economy Cobbler!

A Complete Outfit of Tools and Material for Boot and Shoe Mending.

CONTENTS:—1 Iron Stand for Lasts, 1 Last for Men's Work, 1 Last for Boys' Work, 1 Shoehammer, 1 Peg Awl Handle, 1 Peg Awl, 1 Wrench for Pegging Awl, 1 Sewing Awl Handle, 1 Sewing Awl, 1 Stabbing Awl Handle, 1 Stabbing Awl, Package Heel Nails, 1 Package Clinch Nails, Directions for half-soling. **Price Complete** **65c.**



Solid Copper, Tin and Galvanized
WASH BOILERS.

No. 9 Solid Copper Boiler.....2.00
No. 8 Solid Copper Boiler.....1.75
No. 6 Solic Copper Boiler.....1.50

No. 9 Extra Heavy Tin Boiler.....1.00
No 8 Extra Heavy Tin Boiler..... .85
No. 7 Extra Heavy Tin Boiler..... .75
No. 8 Galvanized Wash Boiler.....85c

No. 9 Lighter Tin Boiler.....85c
No. 8 Lighter Tin Boiler.....75c
No. 7 Lighter Tin Boiler.....65c

COMMON. ....TUMBLERS, Two Cents Each.

JELLY GLASSES WITH TIN TOPS.

⅓-pint jelly glasses, 19c per dozen ½-pint jelly glasses 24c per dozen.

GRANITE MEASURES.

½ pint Granite Measure - 10c
1 pint Granite Measure - 12c
1 quart Granite Measure - 15c

Letter Paper

We have a large lot of fine writing papers, put up 102 sheets in a package. We offer them during this sale at **10c** per package.

REGULAR PRICES!

SHOE SUNDRIES.

Any size Shoe Nails, per box, 3c. Shoemakers' Wax, 1c Sewing Awls, 2c.
Half Soles, per pair, 10c and 15c. Awl Handles, 5 cents
Heels, per pair, 5 cents. Pegging Awls, 1 cent
Leather Cement, per bottle, 10c. Pegging Awl Handles, 5 cents.
Rubber Cement, per bottle, 10c Bristles, per bunch, 5 cents.
Thread, per ball, 5 cents. Hammers, 10 cents.
Every price in this list is backed up and made possible by a cash purchase.

BIG RUN SOAP.

Same quality as Moon, and made by the Enterprise Soap Company.

7 Twenty-one Ounce Bars for 25 Cents.

These bars are extra large size, and 7 bars of Big Run Soap are about equal to 16 of the common size.

Champion Sieves, for Preserving Time	07c
Mason Can Rubbers, per dozen	05c
Sealing Wax, per pound	05c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 3 double sheets	05c
Ironing Boards, with Stands	98c

Miscellaneous.

Matches, per dozen boxes	09
Toothpicks, large boxes	05
Toothpicks, Japanese	05
Scouring Soap	05
Cabinet Soap, 10 bars	25
Tar Soap	04
Cocoa Castile Soap, 9 inch bar	05
Alkali Water Soap, 12 inch bar	08
Buttermilk and Glycerine, per box	10
Shaving Soaps	5 10
Hair Brushes	10 to 25
Clothes Brushes	10 to 50
Horse Brushes	10, 25 75
Paint Brushes, all kinds, low prices.	
Shoe Brushes	10 to 25
Stove Brushes	10
Nail Brushes	05
Many styles of Scrub Brushes at	5 and 10
Whisk Brooms	10
Fiber Buckets, extra value	25
Wash Boards	15 and 25
Shoe Polish, per bottle	10
Handy Box Shoe Blacking	05
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts, per bottle	05
Sewing Machine Oil	05

Hardware.

Tack Hammers	5 and 10
Steel Hatchets	25
2 Foot Rules	10
Brass Bound Rules	25
Mrs. Potts's Irons	75
Butcher Knives	10, 65
Knives and Forks, per set	48
Knives and Forks, per set, better grades,	75, $1 98
Nickel Silver Tea Spoons. per set,	50
Nickel Silver Table Spoons, per set,	$1 00
Machine Oil Cans	5 and 10
Shoe Nails, ¼ pound	03
Carpet Tacks, 1 dozen papers	10
Picture Wire	05

Wooden Ware.

Wooden Butter Bowls, 13 inch	10
Wooden Butter Bowls, 15 inch	20
Wooden Butter Bowls, 17 inch	25
Wooden Butter Bowls, 19 inch	30
Wooden Spoons	05
Water Buckets	10
Clothes Pins, 6 dozen for	05
Butter Ladles	05
Potato Mashers	05
Coffee Mills	23, 48

Tinware Department.

No 7 Tin Wash Boilers	48
10 Quart Dish Pan	09
10 Quart Flaring Buckets	09
Nickel Plated Tea Kettles	50
14 Quart IX Tin Dish Pan	18
2 Quart Coffee Pot	10
4 Quart Coffee Pot	15
2 Quart Covered Buckets	05
1 Gallon Oil Cans, Galvanized	19
1 Pint Cups, 4 for	05
Preserving Kettles, No 8	10
Preserving Kettles, No. 9	12
Preserving Kettles, No 10	18
Cooky Cutters, any style	03
Fry Pans	10 and 20
Granite Wash Basins	15 and 19
10 Quart Water Pails	38
12 Quart Water Pails	48
4 Quart Coffee Pots	48
17 Quart Dish Pans	57
1 Quart Milk Pail	08
2 " " "	15
4 " " "	20
6 " " "	25
Gallon Galvanized Oil Can	20
17 Quart Dish Pan	15
14 " " "	10
Small Size Colander	10
Large " "	15
Square Dinner Pail	19
4 Quart Tea Kettle	25
Small Size Tin Basin	05
Large Size Tin Basin	10
Tin Chamber Pail	35
No. 1 Lamp Burner	05
No. 2 Lamp Burner	10
No. 3 Lamp Burner	15

This Price List is only a hint of the notable opportunities for saving money at the Bargain Store. Bring your Baskets and enjoy the Bargain Feast.

There is something about our sales that has a magnetic power to draw customers to our store in crowds continually. It is likely that low prices combined with big values, give our sales the prestige they enjoy. The buying power of your dollar has one-half more weight here than anywhere else; that's the interesting part of it.

ELLERY'S BARGAIN STORE, E. Main St., Massillon.

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